

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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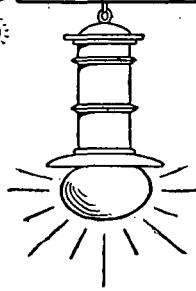
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August, 1925

AFFILIATED WITH THE  
AMERICAN FEDERATION  
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS  
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF  
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION


FORMS of robbery with webs like gossamer, that drop on us out of the dark, and entangle us when we are asleep; impalpable spoliations that drain away our earnings in driblets and leave us not only poor but ignorant of what has impoverished us—these are the arts by which swollen fortunes are heaped up in these days.

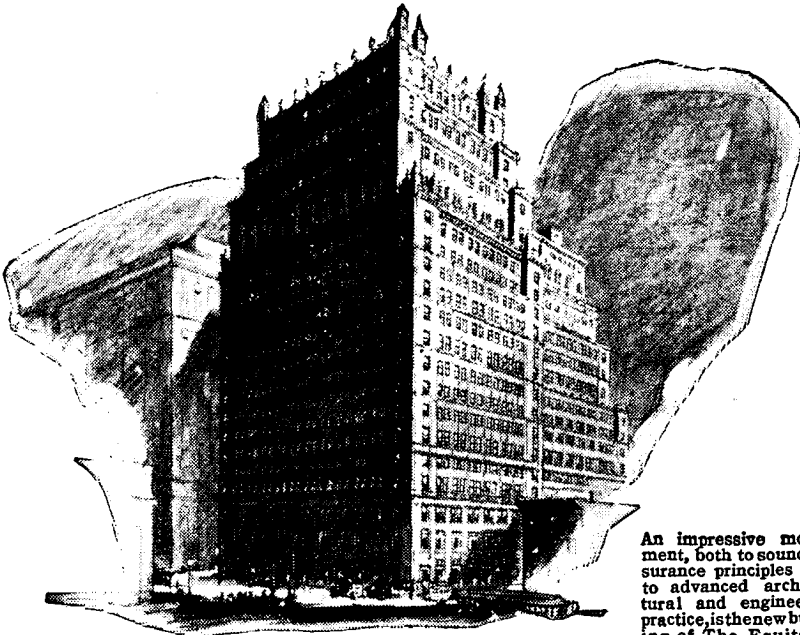
These swollen fortunes that many are gloating over are symptoms of disease; they are tumors, wens, goiters; the bigger they are the deadlier. They are not the reward of social service; they are the fruit of plunder.

Inequalities of the most glaring sort, oppressions that are continental in their reach, a race of plunderers more powerful and more cunning than ever before appeared in history, with great lawyers to aid them in their predatory schemes; a reign of debilitating luxury that would put to blush the Romans of the decadence, and, as the fruit of the tree, misery and poverty at the other end of the social scale, and deadly class hatreds steadily deepening and threatening revolution—this is the logical, natural, inevitable outcome of the moral individualism on which we have been trying to build society. Instead of its being true that democracy will transfigure egoism, we have found that no form of society can march hellward faster than a democracy under the banner of unbridled individualism.

What our social order most needs is not more and better laws, nor a more rigorous enforcement of laws; it needs to be permeated by a better morality, to have its whole conception of the meaning and purpose of life revolutionized. The trouble with this social order of ours is not a matter of forms and methods; its ruling ideas are wrong ideas.

—*Dr. Washington Gladden.*





Starrett and Van Vleck, New York, Architects

An impressive monument, both to sound insurance principles and to advanced architectural and engineering practice, is the new building of The Equitable Life Assurance Society, at 393 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

## What makes this building possible?



This monogram of the General Electric Company is on the motors in the Equitable Life Assurance Society building. Look for it on the motor when you buy an electric machine for home, office or factory. The letters G-E are a symbol of service, the initials of a friend.

This new building has comfortable office room for more than 6,000 men and women.

Without 27 electric motors that run its numerous elevators, 72 more that run its heating and ventilating equipment, and 12 others for water supply and pneumatic tube system, this vast structure would be a lifeless pile of masonry and steel.

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

# OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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**G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.**

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**This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.**

**The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hand on or before.**

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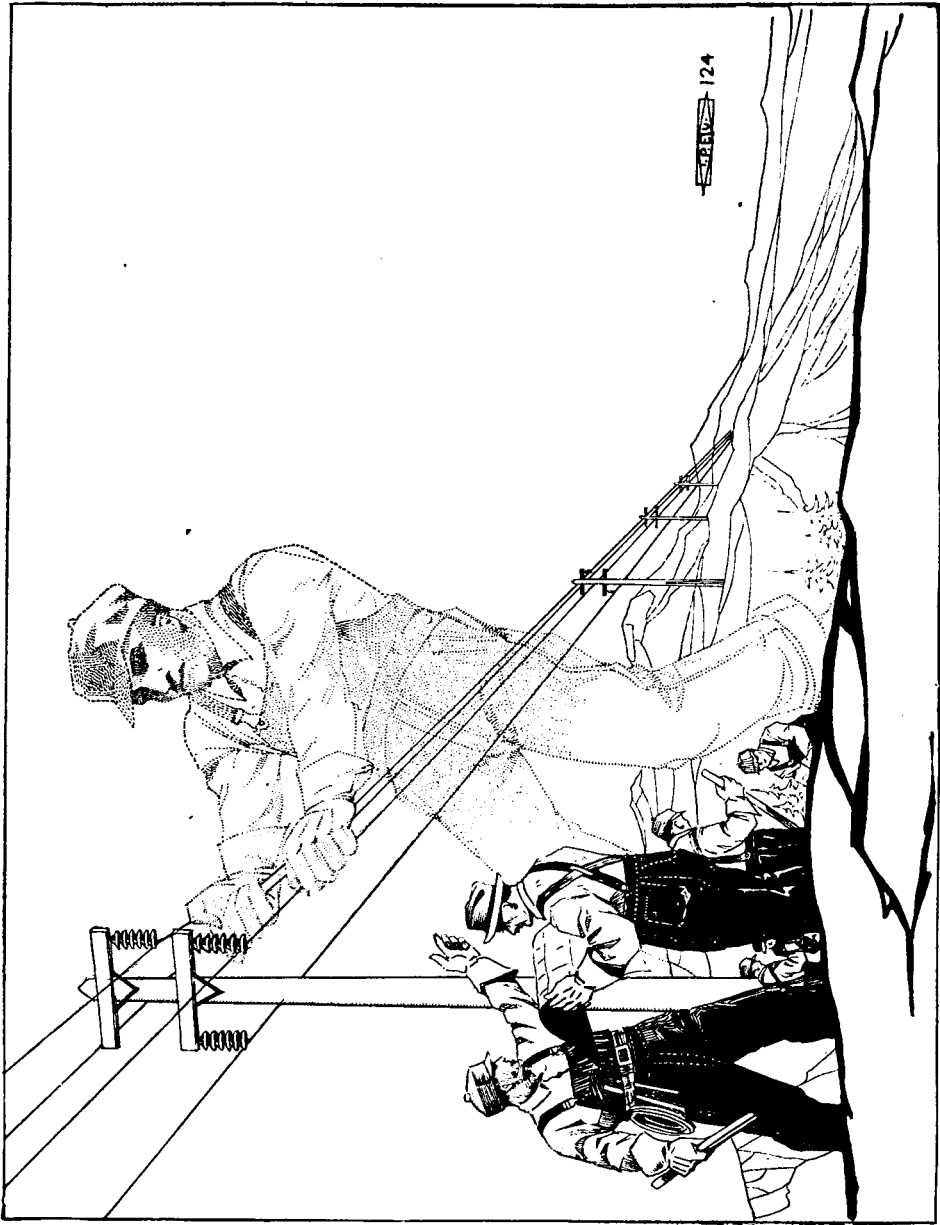
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**18th CONVENTION**

***International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers***

**SEATTLE, AUGUST, 1925**



## BROTHERHOOD OF LABOR

(Dedicated to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,  
Assembled in Convention, Seattle, Wash., August, 1925)

*"The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family relation should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."*

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For those, who string the cables,  
Against a vibrant sky,  
And guard the rows of dynamos  
That make the world roll by;

For those who build skyscrapers,  
The Sea's great ships propel,  
Who drudge and scheme, that man's great dream,  
May not perish in a hell;

For those who dig the coal stored  
In caverns under the earth,  
And man the trains, which span earth's plains,  
By rails which gird its girth;

For those who drain wide swamp lands  
And break the stubborn soil,  
And harvest wheat, that men may eat—  
For all the ones who toil;

These workers, man's patient workers,  
Through whom man's plan does move—  
A bond of might does these unite  
More potent than that of love.

Comrades of Sweat and Hardship,  
They suffer and don't complain  
As they create, they consecrate  
A universe of pain.

With these living lies the Future  
As the Past lies with the dead,  
Alone they see, God's prime decree:  
In sweat one eats one's bread.

—John Gray Mullin.



INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT NOONAN  
1919—

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

*Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS



50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1925

NO. 9

## After Two Years

### *A Look at Ourselves and Our World Since 1923*

Vastly different conditions prevail as electrical workers meet in Seattle in 1925 from those which obtained when they gathered at Montreal in 1923.

Probably the most important changes are recorded in the electrical field and in the electrical industry, rather than in the economic field. Delegates to the 18th Convention gather on the Pacific Coast under more favorable economic conditions than prevailed two years ago. At the time of the 17th convention, the workers had just emerged from a ferocious bombardment launched with pre-conceived cunning, with great sums of money and with a blare of publicity by anti-union enemies. The workers, too, had just been weakened by traveling through a period of depression—the worst in a decade, and these two conditions—as they always do—had left casualties behind.

#### **Electrical Workers Grow in Power**

This year, though not a year of glowing prosperity—still has brought by contrast better times. The building boom outside of New York City has saved the day for those workers connected with the building industry. In those cities where electrical workers have been strongly organized a number of advantageous agreements have been reached. In general the wage trend has been upward—as it always is, when any level of prosperity is maintained. But the most satisfying fact in the situation is the growing place of power electrical workers are taking, not only in the industry, but in the nation as a whole. This does not mean that the “open-shop” drive is over; it is

never over. This does not mean that electrical workers can sleep; they can never sleep. It simply means that the public is beginning to see that labor unions are a form of public service; they have come to stay, for they not only serve their members, but in serving them the nation at large.

The outstanding mechanical achievement in the electrical field, during the last two years, has been reached in improvements to the radio. By means of the use of short wave lengths, broadcasting ranges have been greatly increased; thus by means of relay stations every section of the globe has been reached from central high-powered stations. More significant has been improvements by which photographs of exceptional clearness have been transmitted by radio through the use of a small, high-speed Mazda lamp. Recent newspaper reports state that German inventors had perfected devices by which persons at distant points can converse via radio. All this means a tremendous expansion of the radio industry—it is now a half billion dollar business—with attendant problems for electrical workers.

#### **Ships, Trains Electrified**

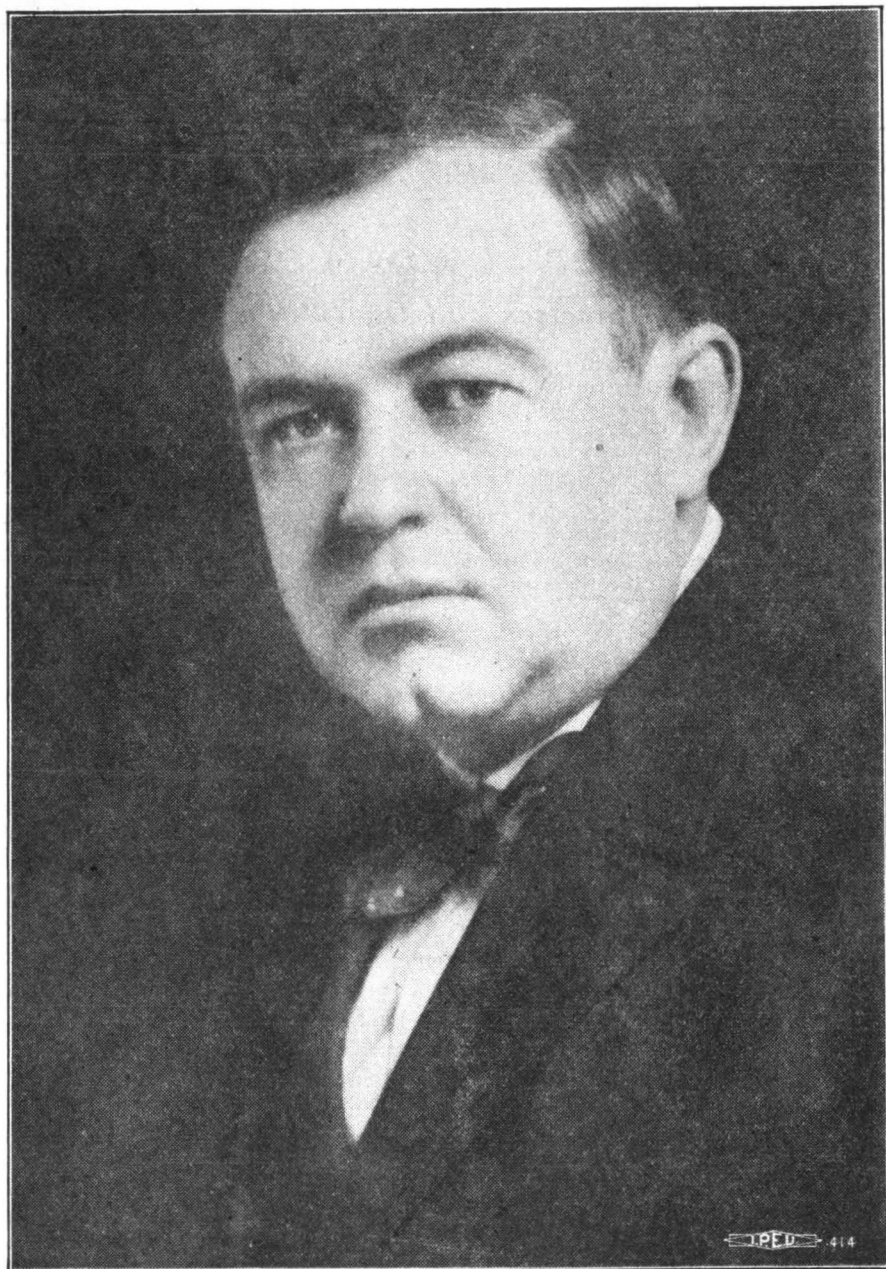
Since 1908 electricity has been installed as propelling service in 67 ships. This year saw the launching of the U. S. Colorado, electrically propelled and equipped, and the completion of the first Diesel electric tug, constructed for use in New York harbor. This power boat has been in operation for almost a year with success.

In the matter of electrification of railroads strides are being taken. The anti-union Pennsylvania railroad announces plans for electrification of its lines between

#### **TOWARDS FREEDOM**

New fields to conquer, new responsibilities to face—that is the prospect in store for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the hour of its 18th regular convention.

Conventions are good as stock-taking times, as trail markers in the long march of workers toward industrial freedom.

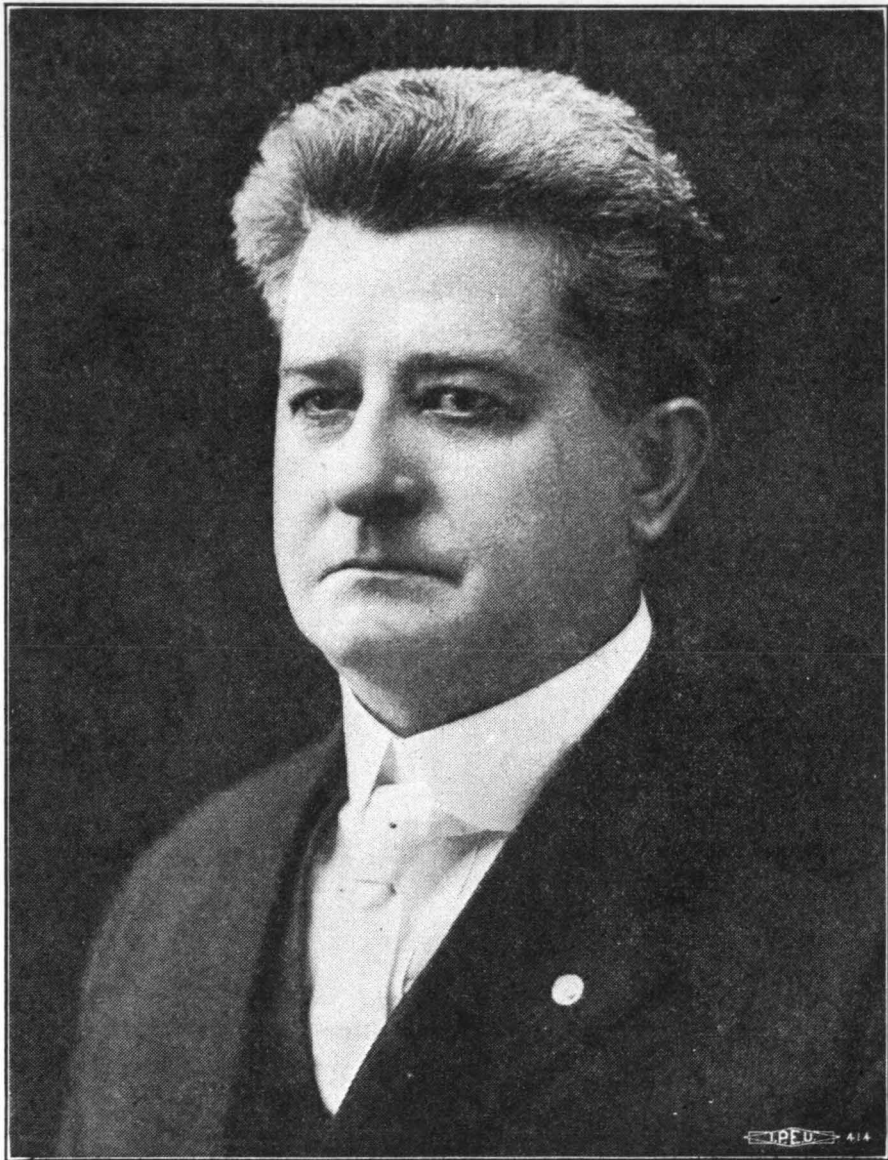


PAST INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY FORD  
1912—February, 1925



PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY BUGIAZET  
February, 1925—





INTERNATIONAL TREASURER HOGAN



## AFTER TWO YEARS (Continued)

Washington and Philadelphia. The Chicago Terminal of the Illinois Central Railroad is in progress of electrification, incidentally destined to remove the chief cause of the pollution of Michigan Boulevard, Chicago's noted thoroughfare. The Illinois Central has decided to use 1,500 volts direct current in the electrification of its suburban passenger service.

There has been recent demonstration of the feasibility of the motor-generator type of engine in the New York, New Haven and of engine in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. During the past year a 75-ton storage battery locomotive, the largest ever built—was placed in service. Railroad engineers assert that "Records kept over a long period of time clearly show that the cost of maintenance of steam engines is three times that of electric locomotives."

This mechanical growth of the electrical industry—widening the use of electrical energy—means tapping new sources of power. And new sources of power just now mean energy in our streams.

## Water Power Battle Drawn

It is probably no exaggeration to say that the most important problem of this generation revolves around the ownership of water power and electrical generating stations. Everywhere, as electrical workers meet in Seattle, there is evidence of a more or less visible struggle in progress between the present entrenched owners of electrical generating stations and equipment and the public. At Hetch-Hetchy, Boulder Canyon, Muscle Shoals, Conowingo, the issue is clearly drawn.

The electrical workers have already made their choice of sides in this tremendous contest. In accord with their traditions, they are standing with the public, with the consumer, and with the producer. They have frankly voiced their belief that public ownership of water power developments present the only safe solution for the future. The aim, of course, is cheap power—power for home use, to eliminate drudgery and to win for the worker more leisure for recreation and self-development.

The new thing that has occurred since the Montreal convention is the complete disclosure of this struggle.

## Future Struggle Forecast

In 1923, the contest seemed distant. Today it is obvious.

It was hastened by human needs in America, and by competition with foreign countries. How far toward general electrification we are progressing is seen by the announcement of Owen D. Young, chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Young advocates electrification of the farms of New York State, and estimates that 1,000,000 horsepower would be sufficient to electrify the 193,000 farms.

The problem of ownership and control has its political aspect. It is seen in the bitter fight in Congress over Muscle Shoals, as recounted in the article by President Noonan in this issue.

It is apparent that electrical workers will be in the midst of the colossal struggle in the next two years and thereafter.

## NEW INVENTIONS

World-wide radio broadcasting; photographs by radio; electrically driven tugs; Diesel-driven battleships; electrification of new railroads; electrically heated homes made common. All these steps taken since Brotherhood met in 1923.

Keep the WORKER on file. Consult it for data on wage, organization, and other economic questions.

## LOVE SONG OF THE VOLT

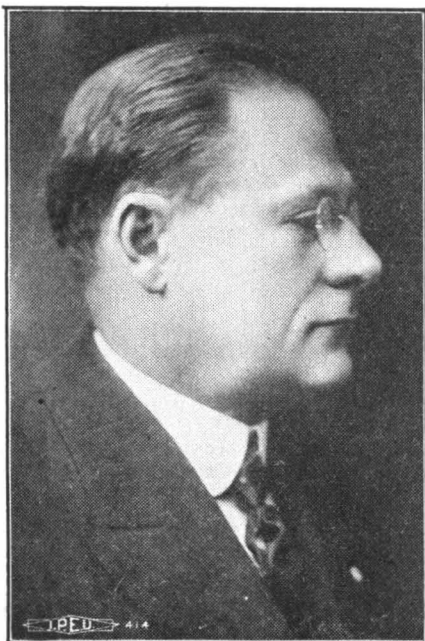
Come my Ampere, let us wander  
Down the sixty cycle line.  
We will build our love nest yonder  
In the rectifier's brine;  
Or if you prefer detectors,  
We will oscillate that way;  
Past the realm of wave selectors,  
Hand in hand—what do you say?

Gliding through the horsepower motors;  
Stepping past condensers, too,  
Dancing by the whirling rotors;  
Lighting audion bulbs anew.  
Dear, our love will be potential;  
You're a-c as you were ever;  
To my life you are essential;  
Our connection none shall sever!

Is your love then alternating?  
Do you hold me at a distance?  
Why the constant vacillating?  
Why do you put up resistance?  
Come and give yourself to me, dear,  
We will build our cozy home  
Where we—Hark! What's that I see, dear?  
Quick! let's fly! Here comes an ohm.  
—Clarus Opacus.

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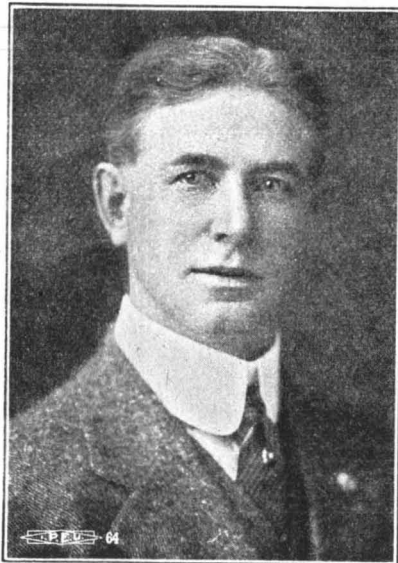


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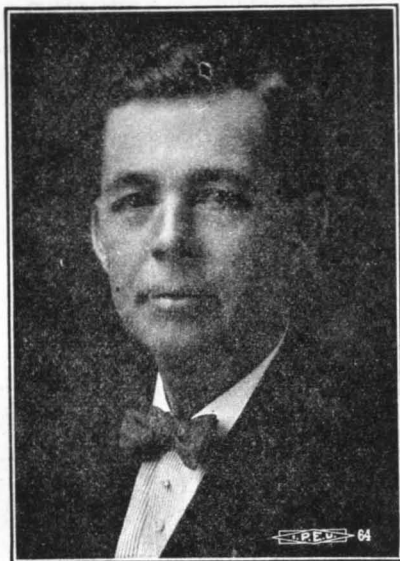


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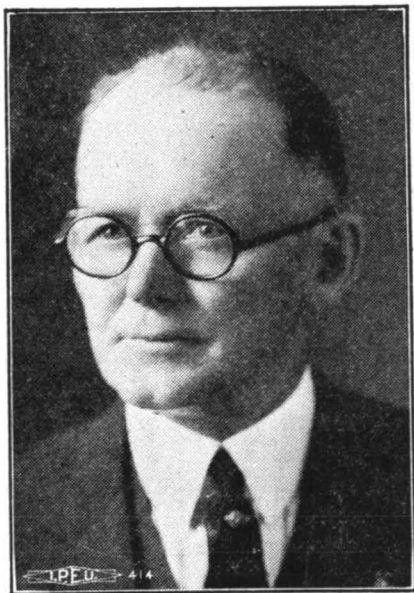


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## MILESTONES IN A GENERATION'S PROGRESS

### Conventions

First . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	1891
Second . . . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	1892
Third . . . . .	Cleveland, Ohio . . . . .	1893
Fourth . . . . .	Washington, D. C. . . . .	1895
Fifth . . . . .	Detroit, Mich. . . . .	1897
Sixth . . . . .	Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . .	1899
Seventh . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	1901
Eighth . . . . .	Salt Lake City, Utah . . . . .	1903
Ninth . . . . .	Louisville, Ky. . . . .	1905
Tenth . . . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	1909
Eleventh . . . . .	Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	1911
Twelfth . . . . .	Boston, Mass. . . . .	1913
Thirteenth . . . . .	St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	1915
Fourteenth . . . . .	Atlantic City, N. J. . . . .	1917
Fifteenth . . . . .	New Orleans, La. . . . .	1919
Sixteenth . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	1921
Seventeenth . . . . .	Montreal, Canada . . . . .	1923
Eighteenth . . . . .	Seattle, Wash. . . . .	1925

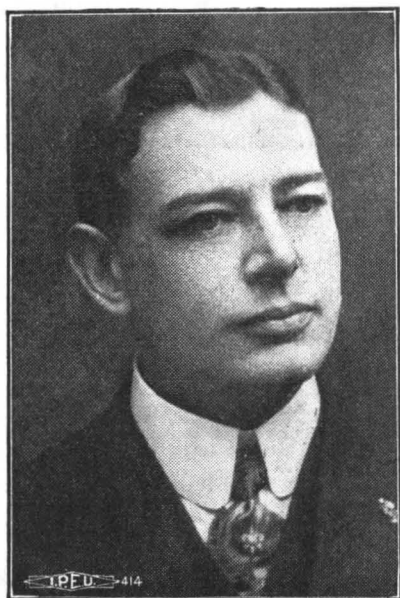
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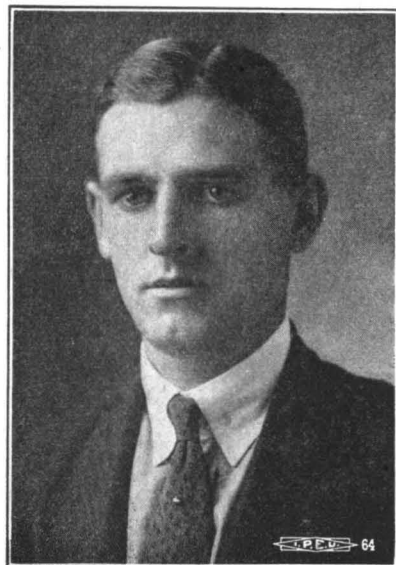
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E. J. EVANS  
Chicago, Ill.



# First Conventions

## *Backward Pages of Union's Life Re-read*

Delegates, look around you. Brothers-at-large, try for a moment to visualize the scene. It is the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington. Five hundred delegates representing 75,000 organized electrical workers are assembled in this, the 18th convention of the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood is now 34 years old. A full generation of men has passed since the union fathers first met in the first convention, to establish a union of all electrical workers. Much has been accomplished, much lost in those years. It is appropriate to consider at this time the first beginnings of the Brotherhood, and to recall the first conventions.

Bro. Charles P. Ford, who has embodied in himself so many of the traditions of the union, and who has known intimately men who took part in that first great organization adventure, has written its story:

### **Bitter, Senseless Opposition Met**

"About September 1, 1890, a few men came together and against bitter and most senseless opposition formed what is now Local No. 1 of St. Louis with about twelve members, who pledged their efforts and means to bring about an organization of the entire craft. Up to September, 1891, about eight Local Unions holding charters from the American Federation of Labor under the name of wiremen and linemen were in existence, besides four or five electrical unions; also an older organization in the West—the United Order of Linemen.

"About September, 1891, the St. Louis Union sent out a call for a convention to be held in the city receiving the largest number of votes and St. Louis was selected unanimously. The organizations sending delegates were the following: St. Louis, Evansville, Indianapolis, Toledo, and Chicago with the following cities represented by proxies through members of the St. Louis Union: Milwaukee, Duluth, and Philadelphia; the latter shortly after collapsed. The convention was called for November 21. The number of members represented was less than five hundred with no means.

"At such a diminutive showing there naturally existed a feeling of almost despair. Those who attended the convention will well remember the time they had hiding from the reporters trying to make it appear that we had a great delegation.

### **Worked Night and Day**

"After working night and day for five days they proclaimed the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. A constitution, general laws, ritualistic services were adopted. The convention adjourned on the 28th day of November.

"The delegates answering the call by Local No. 1 and who formed the Brotherhood were: J. T. Kelley, Henry Miller and W. Hedden, of St. Louis Union; T. J. Finnell, of Chicago Union; J. C. Sutter, of Duluth Union; M. Dorsey, of Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Harting, of Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Herzleman, of Toledo, Ohio; Joseph Berlowitz, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and H. Fisher, of Evansville, Ind.

"J. T. Kelly, long press secretary of Local No. 1, of St. Louis, opened the first convention of our Brotherhood. Henry Miller, of St. Louis, was elected chairman, and T. J. Finnell, of Chicago, secretary. On motion of Bro. J. Berlowitz, seconded by Bro. E. C. Harting, it was proposed that the name of the organization be The National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

"This, the first motion after the organizing of the convention, carried.

### **How the Union Was Born**

"Delegate J. T. Kelley, President of the St. Louis Union, then informed the delegates of the National Convention that the St. Louis Local would loan the national organization the necessary money to defray the expenses of the National Convention. The convention accepted the offer with the understanding that said loan should be returned to the St. Louis Local Union out of the treasury of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. And this was the time and manner in which the Brotherhood was born. There was little to encourage this small group of men. The opposition to unions at that time was active and bitter. The obstacles seemed insurmountable. Hearts less courageous would have given up in despair. It took real red-blooded men to go ahead with it, but the backbone was there and today thousands upon thousands of our members enjoy the fruits of the courage and the visions of that gallant little band who staked their all that those who followed them might have less of hardship and more freedom in their economic lives.

"At this convention, Henry Miller was elected First Grand President, and J. Berlowitz Past Grand President; J. T. Kelley, Grand Secretary-Treasurer; J. Harting, First Grand Vice President; J. Heizleman, Second Grand Vice President; T. J. Finnell, Third Grand Vice President, and they started in to do business with as much enthusiasm as if there were half a million backing them up with the result that one year later, November 14, 1892, at the Chicago Convention there were twenty-four locals represented and a total of forty-three Local Unions in good standing and sound financial condition."



# Craft Advance

## *Electrical Workers Industiously Seek Higher Standards*

In the employer press a stream of lies about organized labor flow continuously, usually related to alleged exorbitant wages demanded, and to the remarkable wealth of electrical workers, bricklayers and plasterers. A typical wheeze, which we all have heard, relates to workers going to the job in Packards or Rolls-Royces, and to their sojourning in New York at the Biltmore or Ritz. Always in this propaganda there is an undercurrent of scorn, predicated on the assumption, that, even if the allegations of great wealth are true, laborers have no rights to the good things of life. Craft skill is despised, and the aspirations and achievements of the workers belittled.

As a matter of fact, organized labor has been able to professionalize the trades. What distinguishes a profession from a business or a trade is the non-profit contribution made by the workman. If a doctor is in the medical profession merely to make money, he is usually indicted as a quack. If a lawyer will sell his services to the highest bidder, he is usually indicted as a crook. A doctor is supposed to work for human welfare as well as to make money; and a lawyer is supposed to guard justice as well as collect fees.

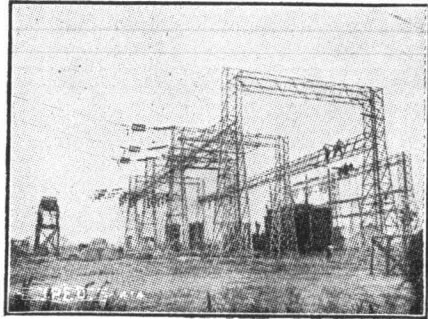
### In the Van for Humanity

Through its union organizations labor has taken the forefront in the struggle for human welfare.

Labor unionists need not take off their hats to any of the professions in the United States in the quality or degree of service they have performed for the common life. Virtually all of the welfare legislation, and the improvement of wage and working conditions has come at their instigation.

More than that the labor union has striven constantly for better craft condi-

### MAN BUILT



Where the "gang" keeps the station tuned to highest efficiency

tions. The electrical workers through city ordinances, and now state-wide laws, have elevated their craft to a plane of responsibility, insuring skilled performance of a job, the best insurance against fires resulting from defective wiring.

In the insistence on signed agreements, and adherence to contract, the union has brought order out of chaos, in a hitherto disorderly industry.

### Ranked With Professions

The only skilled trade ranked with the professions is that of the Electrical Worker.

The Annual Report of Secretary of Labor for year ending June, 1924, page 66, gives a table showing the classification of professions, skilled and miscellaneous workers. Electricians are included in the professional class with the following groups:

- Actors
- Architects
- Clergy
- Editors
- Electricians
- Engineers (professional)
- Lawyers
- Literary and scientific persons
- Musicians
- Officials (government)
- Physicians
- Sculptors and artists
- Teachers

### An Architect's View

D. Knickerbocker Boyd, architect and Executive Vice President, American Construction Council, New York City, says:

"A man doesn't want to be considered a mechanic or a workman when he is really an artisan or a craftsman, and when his

### GUARANTEEING SAFETY



Signal maintainers at work on transcontinental line between New York and Great West

interest is or ought to be centered in his work as an art and not merely a job. Architects are beginning to realize these things and to realize also that if they cannot obtain competent and efficient craftsmen to effectively execute the work shown by their drawings, they will be mere artists or designers working with pencil or ink on paper or cloth and therefore not true architects.

"So they are interesting themselves throughout the country in what is called in each locality a 'building congress.'"

"I feel that the first thing to do about it is to arouse greater interest on the part of the journeymen who are now working on buildings for all of us. We must show them that we recognize the fact that they are or ought to be 'craftsmen,' and that the work they are doing is a dignified, fine work, which is a very necessary part of our existence. Now, let us view the men who are working for us with that spirit, and we as architects can work with you educators along these lines."

### BOB

(Editor's note: Eti is an electrical worker's poet, who contributed frequently to early numbers of the Journal. The following is reprinted from the May issue of the far-off year of 1897.)

He just came along one day  
And struck the boss for a job;  
He said he had climbed out St. Louis way;  
His name? Why, it was Bob.

I can't say he was much on religion,  
For he could cuss as linemen can;  
But he were kind and gentle like,  
And talked up square, like a man.

He was a tall and lanky fellow,  
As spry as a cat on a pole;  
Always did his share of the work,  
A kind-hearted, willing soul.

"Where is he?" you ask; he's dead,  
Got killed by an engine one day;  
"How?" I'll tell you. You see  
'Twas in '96, the 19th of May.

We were stringing a line to Chicago,  
And working in Erie that day,  
Alongside the Nickle Plate road—  
We followed it up all the way.

All the gang were up in the wires,  
Working as busy as bees,  
When Bob, looking round for the boss,  
A kid on the track he sees.

A bright little golden-haired youngster,  
Some mother's sweet darling child,  
Without fear of the danger approaching—  
An engine, a-tearing like wild.

But Bob, he saw in an instant  
The kid, and the engine's advance,  
He let go and dropped—damn me, stranger—  
He took a most horrible chance.

Well, he lit on his feet, and started  
On a run for that gold-haired child,  
Dashed over the track and grabbed it—  
But he stumbled, and fell with a smile.

He threw the kid out of danger,  
As the wheels passed over poor Bob!  
They crushed out his life in an instant,  
A good man was gone from his job.

A hero you say he were one,  
That would do what lanky Bob did;  
They are few and far between, stranger,  
Who would give up their life for a kid.  
—ETI.

## BROTHERHOOD LEADERS

### PRESIDENTS—

Henry Miller from 1891 to 1893.  
Quinn Janses from 1893 to 1894  
H. W. Sherman from 1894 to 1897.  
J. A. Maloney from 1897 to 1899.  
Thomas Wheeler from 1899 to 1901.  
W. A. Jackson from 1901 to 1903.  
F. J. McNulty from 1903 to 1919.  
J. P. Noonan from 1919 to date.

### SECRETARIES—

J. T. Kelly from 1891 to 1897.  
H. W. Sherman from 1897 to 1905.  
P. W. Collins from 1905 to 1912.  
Chas. P. Ford from 1912 to 1925.  
G. M. Bugnizet from 1925 to date.

MASTER AND MACHINE



# Organize Operators

## Women Have Revolutionized Working Conditions

By MISS JULIA O'CONNOR, President, Telephone Operators' Department

Don't overlook the telephone operators as important organization factors and, potentially at least, as the source of increased economic strength to the Brotherhood. That organization of the telephone operators is possible was demonstrated dramatically, effectively, in 1919 and 1920, during which years over ten thousand operators were brought into the fold, and no one who has had any experience with the organized operators will question the quality of their trade unionism or the value of the contribution they can make to the labor cause. They have courage, fighting spirit, loyalty and they have proven themselves over and over again worthy of organization. Of course, they also fall victims to company blandishments, intimidation and propaganda, make false starts and wrong evaluations of their industrial importance, but do you know any class of wage earners who do not make these disheartening mistakes? How simple would be the labor struggle if all the evils that we had to combat originated with the employers, and our backs were not bent under the burdens which the ignorance, inertia, and cowardice of our own kind had laid upon us.

### One Has Strength of Ten

Trade union organization has a habit of making its influence felt out of all proportion to its actual numerical strength. It has been one of labor's most valuable contributions to the cause of social progress, this ability to extend its influence and share its victories outside its immediate ranks. And so it has been with the telephone operators, never achieving anything approaching complete organization, always the target of the vicious anti-union policy of the American Bell Telephone Company, dealing with a membership young, unused to organization, easily the prey of falsehood and misinformation, the telephone operators' movement has nevertheless fairly revolutionized, using the word literally, the conditions under which telephone operators work.

Since telephone operators came into mem-

bership in the Brotherhood, and thus into the labor movement, scarcely a decade has passed. The operators have been organized only in spots. Their little unions have had to deal with the gorilla warfare of the telephone company, with its company unionism, its spy system, its intimidations and, in the face of all this, telephone operators' unionism has written into the history of labor achievements a more than doubled scale of wages, a working day decreased by as much as two hours and two hours and one-half, and had made the beginnings of an industrial democracy within the largest monopoly in the world.



MISS O'CONNOR

### Ask Interest of Brotherhood

The Telephone Operators' Department would like to utilize the inspiration and enthusiasm which the convention of the Brotherhood will generate, to crystallize interest in the condition of the telephone operators. Practically all previous organization results have been secured either actually by Brotherhood Locals or with their active cooperation. That the Telephone Company has been able with their tremendous power and money, with their ability to blacklist, and with their unscrupulous use of these instruments to annihilate organization should be but a challenge to us to renew our efforts to bring about complete unioni-

zation of the telephone operators.

The importance of the organization of the operators, if the mechanical departments of the Telephone Company are to be organized, is so obvious as to need no elucidation. To say that the operator is the most important and valuable economic factor from the labor point of view in the telephone service is but to state the obvious.

### Appoint Organization Committee

With no thought of minimizing the difficulties, the dangers and the disappointments which are the inevitable attributes of organization among telephone operators, we nevertheless earnestly urge upon the Brotherhood Locals to give consideration to their respon-

sibilities which lie in this direction, and to hold out the possibility of an enormously strengthened Brotherhood which is quite as inevitably the fruit of victory if the nearly 200,000 telephone operators in America can be reached with the message of trade unionism.

Let us enlist your interest to the extent of at least directing your secretary to write

to the department headquarters for information and advice as to how to proceed. If you are moved to do more, appoint an organizing committee to see what can be done about organizing the telephone operators in your locality. Address all communications to Telephone Operators' Department, I. B. E. W., 1110 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

### GOLDEN KRESGE STOCKS A LESSON TO CONSUMERS

When S. S. Kresge stock climbed to 510 on the New York Stock Exchange the other day, the simple man in the street threw his hat in the air and cried out loudly that prosperity had returned. The cooperator, his enthusiasm restrained by insight into the methods of this nation-wide chain of 25-cent stores, grabbed for his pencil to figure out, not the gain to the fortunate few shareholders, but the loss to the millions of consumers who patronize the Kresge stores.

The spurt on the stock exchange was induced by announcement of a 50 per cent stock dividend, which peaks a 33 1-3 per cent stock dividend given stockholders in March, 1923; a 54 per cent dividend in

December, 1921, and an 80 per cent cut in 1916.

This munificence arises not from a sense of Christian charity, the All-American Co-operative Commission explains, but from the failure of cooperators to build up their own chain of retailing stores. With such a chain run not for profit but for the service of co-operators, the shelves would be swept clear of trash, honest values would be given for reasonable prices, while the sweated, underpaid labor now characteristic of such stores would be replaced by efficient, well-paid workers. And the profits would be returned to the customers whose trade produced them.

The Kresges of Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, and other European lands are the cooperators. Why not in America, too?

## THE COST OF PROVIDING FOR OLD AGE

(which comes to many)

## AND FOR DEATH

(which comes to all)

Is a part of the cost of living in youth

Make provision for both of these, and protect your family by taking  
insurance

**NOW!**

The cost of insurance in this company is small.

Fill in the blank below and mail it to the  
**UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION**  
Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

My name is .....

My age is .....

My address is .....

Kind of insurance interested in .....

# Muscle Shoals

## *The Why and How of this Power Knot*

By JAMES P. NOONAN, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

The subject of power and power resources is not only of prime importance today, but it is certain to become of greater import each year until it will become the question of greatest magnitude in the affairs of every-day life of all the people.

This agent, once a luxury, is now a prime necessity in commercial and industrial life and grows each day and each year more indispensable not only to our comfort but to our very means of livelihood. Each year shows such a marked increase in the use of electric power in shop, mine, mill and factory, to say nothing of the tremendous increase of the use of electric power as a means of transportation, that we are fully justified in the assumption that in a comparatively short space of time the bulk of industry will be entirely dependent upon a continuous and adequate supply of electric power for continuity of operation and product. So that control of electric power supply will mean veritable control of the source of supply of our needs as a people.

### Control Means Right to Work

On the supply of electric current will depend the opportunity of the workers in the mine, mill, and factory to work. Their opportunity to work certainly determines, more than any other factor, their earning power; and in the case of the workers, the terms, earning power and purchasing power are synonymous. The commercial life of the nation is dependent primarily upon the purchasing power of the great mass of the people—the workers. So that the statement that the industrial and commercial life of the nation is each year more and more dependent upon electric power supply is not overdrawn, and that this factor is predestined to become the dominant one is conceded and asserted by the most competent authority in this field of research. All who give or have given thought to the subject matter of the conduct of necessary public utilities agree that no industry so vitally necessary to the well-being of the people can expect to be operated by private interests entirely free from interference by the public.

The situation in the power industry of the United States today is one that might well cause apprehension. Merges of power corporations are being consummated on an unprecedented scale. Great sections of the country embracing many States are now dependent upon a group of generating units under one master corporation for their power for all purposes and it is obviously the ultimate purpose to consolidate all generating and distributing companies in one combination with a master

corporation linking them together and dominating their policy, similar to that which controls the telephone industry in the United States today, the difference being that a corporation controlling the power supply of our country will be as much more powerful than the telephone corporation as the diversified uses of power would make it.

### Lifeblood of Commerce

Telephones are a valuable and necessary adjunct to business, but only as a means of communication; while electric power is becoming the very blood flowing to all parts of the industrial body without which the industrial system would cease to function; as the displaced steam power could not be supplied even if demanded, and a return to the age of hand power, even if the tools could be supplied—and they could not within any reasonable time—would mean stagnation in view of the present needs.

The control of the power supply of the country by a comparatively small group of people is a condition that would be fraught with possibilities, many of them dangerous to the welfare of the people as a whole. Even taking into consideration the plans adopted by many power companies of so-called customer ownership and employee ownership, it must be borne in mind that ownership and control are more often than not two separate and distinct things; and the terms, customer owner and employee owner, mean nothing in terms of business practice or policy control.

### Customer Ownership a Joke

In the case of one gigantic corporation, a holding company controlling, it would be safe to assume that every resident owner would be a customer, but it would be outside the bounds of reason to contend that every customer was an owner or that the great mass of customers or stockholders would guide the policy of the corporation. Big business is not built upon such lines and it would be impractical if it were intended or attempted. Those who adopt the policy of customer ownership know that the voting power (if voting stock is sold to customers) of the great number of customers holding very small numbers of shares each can not be mobilized to an extent that would be effective, so that control would always remain with those few having large individual holdings of the voting stock and make the power industry their chief business and concern.

Many hold to the belief that all are bene-



DEFENDER OF MUSCLE SHOALS



SENATOR NORRIS  
Progressive Leader

## MUSCLE SHOALS (Continued)

fited by the economy of operation made possible by a small company or combination holding absolute control of an industry. If this theory has foundation in fact, history is entirely lacking in truth and experience is a cheat. The most careful survey will not reveal one instance where the purchasing public has reaped the benefits of the obvious economy in production made possible by a single and controlling source. Nor has control by public utilities commissions in the various States or by the Interstate Commerce Commission, from a national standpoint, afforded any real relief to the people who must pay the prices set for services or commodities.

## Cause of People Neglected

Granting that all administrations of State or Nation are thoroughly honest and competent, the factors that enter into the appointment of commissions are varied. Granting that training, experience, and integrity are the prime considerations, there is still the political as well as the geographical element to be honestly considered, as well as the question of finding persons of proper and proven caliber to serve for the remuneration provided for such positions. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the personnel of all such commissions are ideal, without fault, and above reproach, honestly attempting to do their full duty to all the people as well as to the business interests they are selected to regulate, their powers as well as their duties are circumscribed by laws, and corporation lawyers who plead before them for their clients are well versed in the laws restricting their powers, and certainly such commissions must make their findings on the facts, figures, and arguments presented to them. The corporations affected are always well and fully represented, while all too often the cause of the people at large is left to a public official already overburdened with other duties. The commissions find a sea of figures confronting them in which organization expenses, first cost, standing indebtedness, overhead, depreciation, amortization, good will, probable replacement, and other nebulous items play a leading part, and operating costs like charity are made to cover a multitude of sins.

Then there is the question of supply companies which are not public utility corporations and not subject to regulation by the commission, but owned and operated by the same people, and such supply companies are in some instances the sole purchasing agent for the public utility company, who have no competition in the prices charged for supplies and who divert the profits in the accounts at least from the public utility company to the private corporation, the supply or equipment company in such

manner that no fair or just amount can be arrived at as operating or replacement costs.

Today, the great bulk of the power used in the United States is generated by privately-owned companies, both fuel burning and water power. The undeveloped water power sites are fast passing into the hands of private corporations and in a few years, it will be too late to use any of the water power sites for the protection of the rights of the consuming public.

## Offers Government a Chance

The Muscle Shoals project today presents a wonderful opportunity for the Government to show its concern for the welfare of power consuming people. Without regard for the practicability of public ownership or governmental ownership in operating power plants, this project built with the money of the public and for their use should be retained and operated by the Government, not for the purpose of ruinous competition with privately-owned plants, but for the benefit of the Government and the people. The Government should operate this property, selling current at a rate that would insure a profit on an investment of a like amount by anyone, the per cent of profit to be that usually contended for by private corporations and with the original financing to be figured as money raised at six or even seven per cent, this for the purpose of placing it on an equal footing with private corporations.

Antagonists of public or Government ownership all contend that public ownership is more costly of operation than private ownership. Hence, it could not be claimed that the cost of production in this instance would make for unfair competition with privately-owned and operated plants.

## Check On Monopoly Needed

This plant being of late type, comparable with the giant power plants lately built and now being built by private capital could not only serve as a check on power companies in that section of our country who desire or attempt to charge consumers rates that would be exorbitant, but would also be a certain and sure means of determining at any time the actual cost of operating a plant of that nature for the guidance of public commissions, and determining just what constituted just and reasonable rates to allow companies to charge for current.

All competent electrical engineers agree that there is but slight difference in cost as between generating electrical current by water power or in fuel burning plants. The difference would not exceed one mill per kilowatt in favor of water power generation; so that with a slight loading of the



## MUSCLE SHOALS (Continued)

figures to meet this or other differences unfavorable to the fuel burning plant or older type of generating station, the operating expenses, overhead, replacement cost, and general equipment cost could be definitely determined by experience rather than by figures compiled by people who are at interest in the proceedings.

### Superpower a Reality

There will be nothing difficult from either an engineering or accounting standpoint in this, and the machinery to put and keep it in effect will be no more complicated than that maintained by a great many small municipalities.

In the immediate past, the group of capitalists forming the corporation known as The Electric Bond and Share Company have been busy securing control of electric power plants of all types from Miami, Fla., to Boston, Mass., on the east coast and from and including New Orleans, La., up through the Mississippi Valley to St. Paul and Duluth, Minn., and at all possible points between the places named.

The giant power project has advanced on the Pacific Coast until today the companies operating from Seattle, Wash., to

San Diego, Calif., are linked together for the exchange of current and greater economy in operation, as well as linked through their directors; so that the idea of a corporation, controlling the power industry similar to that now controlling the telephone industry is fast becoming an accomplished fact.

If there are ever to be any precautionary measures taken, any safeguards placed around the interests of the power-consuming public, it must be done now, and no better opportunity can possibly come than is afforded by the Muscle Shoals project to do a lasting and very real service to the people without in any way injuring private enterprise, taking nothing away from anyone and rendering a service to honest business men in power and all other industries by placing a curb upon the greed by which some groups may be actuated; simply keeping for the people that which now belongs to the people and by the same action furnish to the instruments of our Government a gauge by which they may measure the service rendered by private capital in that field and determine the element of justice in their pleas for what they deem adequate compensation for such services rendered.

—American Federationist.

## PROCESSION OF MAN

I don't know where I'll be but I'll be in the procession of man.

I may be first or last; what difference does it make? I may be much or nothing. Look for me. Can you find me in there, in the throng—in the endless winding, moving panorama?

Look in the farthest back place; there you'll see me where the crush is greatest; there I'll be. Not with the artists, not with the famous; no; with the crowding, jamming nondescripts. There, I'm not proud or humble; I like the touch of the unknown; I'm at home with unlettered things; the university scares me.

I reach for a spot where life is commonest; I find my part in the mix of the street; I drop out of sight; but I'm never out of the procession. I never step aside, letting it go on without me. I'm with it for good and all. I may be tired. I may be jostled. I may be hurt. I may even be angry, but I never step aside.

—HORACE TRAUBEL.

# Lucky Seattle

## *Press Secretary Discloses Basis of Prosperity*

Here are two views of Seattle: one written by a publicity writer for a Tourist Bureau, and the other by Charles Gallant, press secretary Local Union 46, I. B. E. W., who has written an important article on water power and its bearing on Seattle's and the Northwest's future development.

### **By a Publicity Writer**

Forty years ago Seattle had 3,530 citizens, no railroads and no regular steamer services.

Today Seattle has 400,000 citizens. It has become the industrial commercial, railroad and shipping center for the empire of the Pacific Northwest.

### **Third in Foreign Exports**

That Seattle's growth has been remarkable is established by its ranking third to New York and Boston in the value of foreign imports, and second to New York in the number of people entering the United States through port cities. Seattle and Puget Sound are where the British, Japanese and American trans-Pacific lines are fighting for supremacy, due to the northern gateway being the short route across the Pacific. The American merchant marine has put five of its eight \$1,000,000 twenty-one-thousand-ton passenger and express ships on the route from Seattle to meet the competition from Japanese and British lines and an increasing trans-Pacific travel is going through Seattle. Seattle is the only American port having regular passenger service to Alaska and it now also has a direct passenger service to Honolulu.

Your impression of Seattle varies with your method of approach. If you travel by motor you will come along well-paved high-

ways through giant forests and beautiful farming valleys, until you suddenly reach one of the arterial streets that lead, like Riverside Drive or Michigan Ave., down into the center of a pulsating business district.

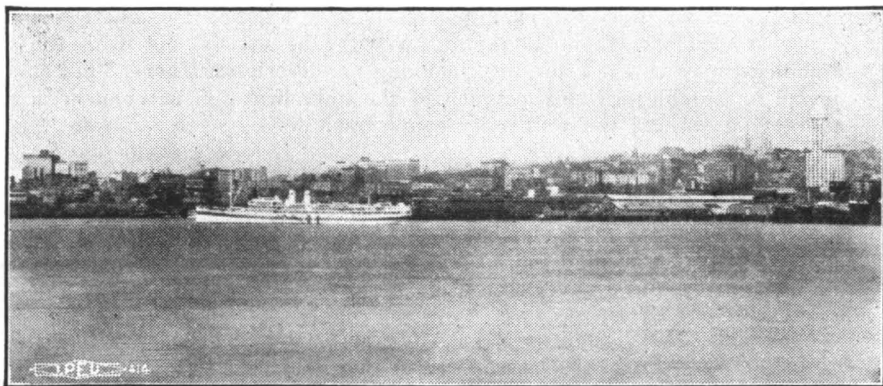
### **Leading Railroad Center**

If you come by train you will learn that Seattle is a leading railroad center of the Pacific Coast and a western terminus of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Union Pacific. It also has direct through service with the Burlington through the Billings connection, and with the Southern Pacific from the South. Seattle is also the western American terminus of the direct boat service to Vancouver, B. C., and of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National.

Perhaps the best way to first meet Seattle is to approach it on the still, blue waters of Puget Sound, an arm of the ocean, but calm as a lake, coasts crowded everywhere by evergreen forests. Before you, above the broad waters of Elliott Bay, one of the most picturesque settings in the world, looms a modern city, a city wide-flung over the hills spread against the distant background of snow-capped peaks that reach from Mount Baker, near the Canadian line, to the majestic peak of Rainier National Park to the southward. This is a picture never entirely dismissed from the mind of any traveler.

Seattle, like Rome, sits on a series of hills. It looks to the west across Puget Sound with the jagged Olympics separating it from the Pacific. On the east it extends to Lake Washington, a fresh water lake more than 20 miles long, backed by the Cascade Range. Within the limits of the city are two other lakes, one faced by a public park. The city

## **TO SHANGHAI AND PORTS EAST**



Seattle's harbor is one of the best in the world. The still blue waters of Puget Sound, an arm of the ocean, afford the outlet to an incomparably rich commerce with the Far East

WHERE SNOW PEAKS LOOK DOWN



Mt. Rainier and Paradise Inn, from an elevation of 5,500 feet, overlooking Seattle

## LUCKY SEATTLE (Continued)

itself is scattered over a succession of heights, each crowned by a residence district with a commanding view.

### Is a City of Homes

Such a city in such a setting must be a city of homes with individuality. The people who live in these homes own them. Only three out of four American cities rank with Seattle in low percentage of tenants in homes. Visitors have commented upon the pride home-owners take in the beauty of the city and in the beauty of their own homes. Lawns, evergreen trees, shrubbery, roses and climbing vines are as beautiful to one's view on the modest bungalow streets as they are in the most exclusive residence districts.

Seattle is a tremendously interesting city, industrially and commercially. It is the nearest American port to the Orient, to Siberia and is the gateway to Alaska. On its wide stretch of water front one catches the romance of the commerce with the Far East and with the Territory of Alaska. It is the metropolis, the banking, financial, transportation, industrial, distributing and educational center of the empire of the Pacific Northwest. Its wide streets and impressive office structures are indicative of the business stability of the community and of the still greater destiny ahead.

### Mecca of Tourists

Seattle is the hub of the Puget Sound country, and each day from Seattle go small steamers to practically all points on the 2,000 miles of shore line of this great inland sea. It, with Tacoma, is a gateway to Rainier National Park. Seattle, sixth city in America in hotel facilities, is the headquarters from which travelers radiate to the famous resorts of the Olympics and the Cascades, including Chelan, that gem-like lake in the Cascades, with its rival, Crescent Lake, in the wooded beauties of the Olympics.

There are parks on high elevations, commanding sweeping views; parks on the lovely lakes within the city; parks on salt water and on the great lake forming the city's eastern boundary.

By CHARLES GALLANT  
Press Secretary, Local Union 46

In passing through any of the nine northwestern States all our visitors can hardly escape seeing conditions that sooner or later will mean work for electrical workers for in these states lie 70 per cent of the nation's 54,000,000 water horsepower; their numerous streams a delight to the eye and memory; the many developed and undeveloped projects subject of many an hour's contemplation; the transmission and distribution lines forming huge cob-webs over the country, the longest extending from Montana to Puget Sound, and from Canada to Oregon, the great length about 1,500 miles.

### Fabulous Wealth in Streams

Of the nine States, Washington, California and Oregon lead in potential water power resources. Washington has 17 per cent of the nation's water power or around 9,000,000 horsepower. Within the State of Washington the battle between public and private ownership of water power rages daily more heatedly than in any other place in the country. The prize is indeed a rich one for besides having the largest amount, the horsepower per square mile is two and three times that of the other States indicating a greater concentration of industrial development in the days to come. Barely 500,000 horsepower have been developed as yet. If the cost of development were to average \$111 per horsepower, an investment of a billion dollars will ultimately be required, and the returns almost incalculable. Here are located the two most successful municipal water power systems in the United States, with transmission and distribution facilities to their own consumers, that of Seattle, the largest and that of Tacoma—better managed—the most successful

### Municipal Ownership a Success

Seattle's citizens from a very early date harbored the idea of municipal ownership, but the matter did not receive any great impetus until 1889, when a disastrous fire wiped out her business section, the private water system proving inadequate. In 1901 Seattle obtained rights to a water shed and stream known as Cedar River as an extension to its water system. In 1902 construction began on a 2,400 k. w. two-unit station utilizing a 600-foot fall below a 16,000 acre foot reservoir, created by raising the waters of Cedar Lake 18 feet by a timber crib dam. The Cedar Falls Station is 36.4 miles from Seattle and represents an investment of about \$5,000,000. The original installation consisted of two Pelton-driven Bullock generators. In 1908 two Westinghouse Francis Turbine-driven units were added.

In 1910 a \$2,500,000 dam was constructed at Cedar Falls, but owing to the basin's leaking comparatively small benefit has been obtained from it. In 1919 a 15,000 k. w. Westinghouse Pelton Francis Turbine unit was installed on a replacement basis and due to higher efficiency of pipe line and machinery a considerable gain in kilowatt hours has been obtained. The original machines generate at 2,300 volts 3  $\phi$  and the new unit at 6,600 volts 3  $\phi$ , all stepping up to 60,000 volts.

### Investment of \$25,000,000

In 1912 a 1,500 k. w. Westinghouse Pelton Turbine station was constructed in Seattle using a 400-foot fall in the Volunteer Park Reservoir. Current is generated at 2,500 volts 2  $\phi$ .

In 1914 a 7,500 k. w. Allis Chalmers turbo

## LUCKY SEATTLE (Continued)

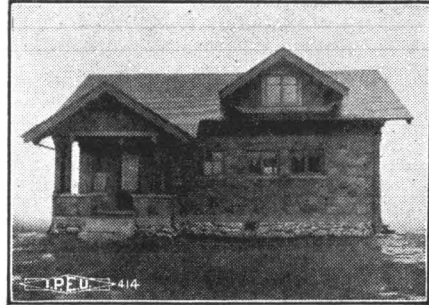
generator plant was built on Lake Union generating at 2,500 volts 2  $\phi$ . In 1917 a similar 10,000 unit was added and in 1919 a 12,500 k. w. 6,600 volt 3  $\phi$  set of the same make was installed increasing the station capacity to 30,000 k. w.

In 1919 construction began on the first unit of a possible 1,000,000 horsepower development on the Skagit River, two 17,000 k. w. Westinghouse 11,000 volt 3  $\phi$  units driven by S. Morgan Smith, verticle turbines were installed utilizing 1,000 second feet of water under a 275-foot head provided by a 25-foot rock and timber crib dam diverting the water through an 11,900-foot pressure tunnel 19.6 feet in diameter. Current is stepped up from 11,000 to 165,000 volts for delivery to Seattle over a 105-mile transmission line.

The Seattle system now represents an investment of about \$25,000,000 a generator capacity of 91,000 k. w. serves 80,000 consumers, generated last year 150,000,000 kilo-

watt hours, receives about \$3,000,000 annually and employs 550 people. The Seattle and Tacoma municipal systems are inter-connected.

### CHIMNEYLESS HOUSES



In Tacoma, where power for heating is sold at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a kilowatt hour, "folks" build houses without chimneys

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I think you know how genuinely I am interested in the fortunes of the American Federation of Labor and how earnest and sincere a hope I entertain that its labors will be crowned with the best sort of success in the promotion of the best interests of the working men of the country.—Woodrow Wilson.

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### ONLY THROUGH UNIONS

The fact is that nothing is as stubbornly resisted as the attempt to organize into effective unions. Yet it is labor organized alone can stand between America and the creation of a permanent, servile class. Unless labor is powerful enough to be respected, it is doomed to a degrading servitude. Without unions no such power is possible. Without unions industrial democracy is unthinkable. Without democracy in industry, that is where it counts most, there is no such thing as democracy in America.

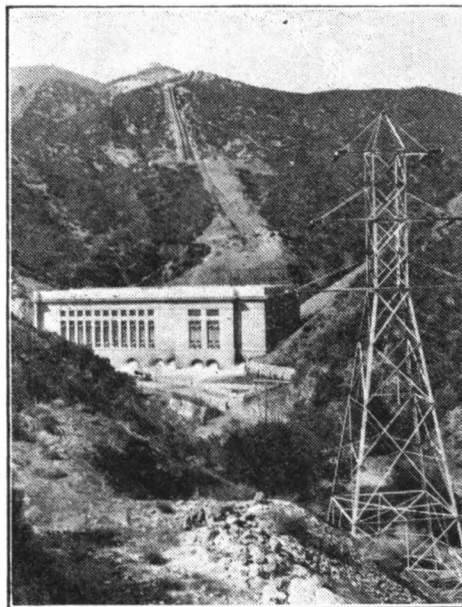
For only through the union can the wage-earner participate in the control of industry and only through the union can he obtain the discipline needed for self-government. Those who fight unions may think they are fighting its obvious errors, but what they are really against is just this encroachment of democracy upon business.

—WALTER LIPPMANN.

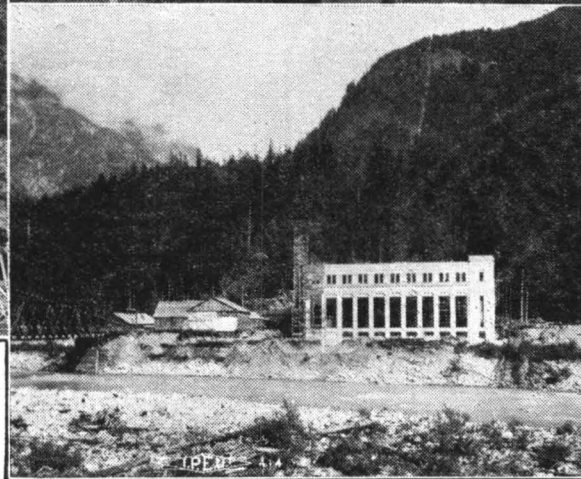
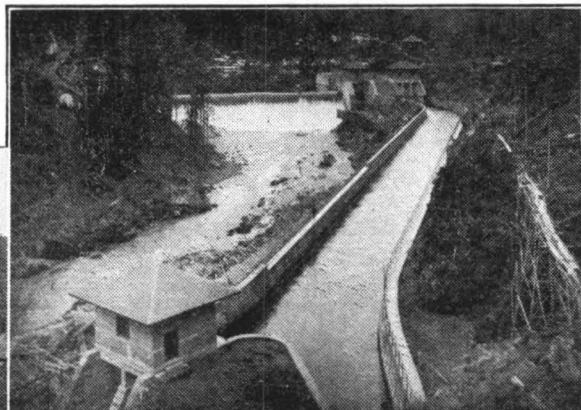
# PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ON PACIFIC COAST

640

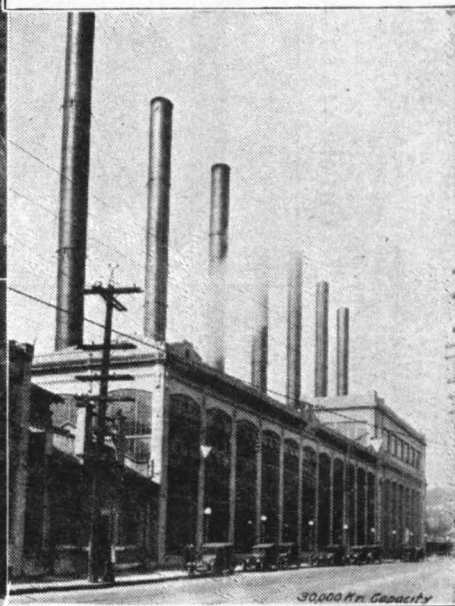
THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL



San Francisco Power Plant No. 1, 45 miles distant from the City on the line of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Transmission line tower in foreground with penstock.



Above, Head Works—Municipal Power Plant, Tacoma  
Below, Skagit River Development, Seattle Hydro-Electric System



Lake Union Plants, City of Seattle, Light- ing Dept. Left—1,500 k. w. hydro plant. Right—30,000 k. w. steam plant.





A. G. HELLER



J. V. McDONALD



FRANK TUSTIN



T. E. LEE  
Chairman

## Hosts to 1925 Convention



Seattle Committee



DAVID FINK  
Vice Chairman



C. L. BROWN



H. H. LEWIS



B. F. GORDON



# EDITORIAL



## **Our Convention Opens**

The Electrical Workers' Convention has opened. It sends greetings to all those in our industry, to all wage earners, our friends and well-wishers. We meet in our thirty-third year—still a very young labor organization. We are united in one great family. One flag waves over us all—the flag of the International Brotherhood. One purpose inspires us all—the purpose of marching onward to a better, brighter, and happier day for all electrical workers and all other wage earners. One power protects us all—the power of unity, solidarity and loyalty to our great organization.

Thirty-three years ago we started out as a mere infant in industry. It was a ceaseless struggle for existence. We battled through severe panics and long strikes and against other foes until weakened and worn. We blundered and were kicked about, were insulted and refused recognition and defeated over and over. But we grew. We suffered. We learned.

Today we are recognized and respected. We have become a power. We are being accepted as a permanent factor in our great industry—but only because we have become united—because we have gone through fire and learned—and because we have shown that we can and will fight. We are now firmly established. Our membership is steadily increasing. Our benefits are becoming greater and greater. We have many thousands of friends and their number is steadily growing.

Still we have just begun. The young and inexperienced pioneers of a few years ago are trained workers in our great organization. They are training the later arrivals. We now know how to avoid the pitfalls of the past. We know how to work together, how to fight together. Never again shall we be divided. We have been taught our bitter lessons and paid the price.

Ours is a rich and fascinating history—a history of the struggles of wage slaves in a new and great industry—a history of defeats and victories—of sorrows and joys—and of permanent progress.

And the great day of the organized electrical workers—the great day of our brotherhood—is yet to come. The work of the world is yet to be done by electricity. The brain of the brotherhood is yet to be developed.

Onward and forward to more and greater progress!

## **Is Labor Capitalistic?**

At times it is as good as it is prudent to examine into the aims of the labor movement. Of late there has been a good deal done to becloud the way, chiefly by employer newspapers and their spokesmen, \$10,000 a year professors of economics and other such so-called experts. With the entrance of labor into business, banking and other cooperative efforts, those spokesmen are loud in their contentions that the aims of capital and labor are identical.



The Chicago Tribune writes:

#### LABOR BEGINS TO TALK LANGUAGE OF CAPITALISTS

There is entirely new psychology underlying much of the labor news one reads nowadays. All springing from labor's growing capitalist consciousness. Labor leaders even in controversy, talk in terms different from those formerly employed.

Capitalist—consciousness!

Let us see. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., recently took pains to strike at just such misrepresentations as the foregoing.

"Organized labor," says President Green, "seeks to elevate the human factor in industry. It seeks to promote and advance the material, intellectual and social interests of working men and women.

"Unlike organized capital, which has for its purpose the exploitation of industry for the main purpose of making money, organized labor endeavors, through the collective strength, power and influence of working men and women, to raise living standards and to create opportunities for social, educational and intellectual enjoyment."

Here is a deep, important and fundamental difference. The aims of labor are not to be confused with the aims of capital any more than the aims of a mother are to be confused with the aims of a slave-driver.

**What A Change** This is the way it used to be: a conference was held. On one side were horned-rimmed statisticians, smooth-tongued lawyers and trained heads arguing for the employer. On the other side were untrained, uninformed workers, helpless to express or defend themselves, trying to argue for their fellows.

And what an unequal battle it was. The men were simply overwhelmed, confused and defeated before they entered the conference. They knew not what to do nor which way to turn for useful facts and information and training they needed so badly. They were outwitted and humiliated. All they could do was to return to their mates and recommend a strike.

Such were the old days. Now our unions have the services of expert economists, the ablest lawyers and trained advisors—both local and international. The best of men are being trained and developed from our own ranks. We have a host of labor study classes, labor schools and labor colleges, and educational departments through which labor unionists are rapidly learning and being trained.

Remarkable progress has been made in this field in the last few years. The Workers Education Bureau has done much to arouse interest and found labor schools. Now the A. F. of L. has turned its attention to the subject and has practically taken charge of the work.

Yes, things have changed; and no longer is there any excuse for a union man to go without the knowledge he should have. It is just as important to him as a medical education is to a practicing physician.

**We Need Men** We must have men—men of understanding and ability. Local organizations need them. The International needs them. The labor movement needs them. The only way to get them is to produce them from our ranks. The only way to produce them is to get them to train themselves—to study our problems—to study themselves—study the employer—attend labor lectures—at-

tend labor study classes—read good books and papers and keep their minds moving.

Again and again local organizations are weakened, set back and often destroyed—all because they do not have one or more men in them who know what to do, who understand things and can guide their fellows safely over the shoals.

Again and again local officers and committeemen are pained and humiliated—they fail in their efforts to defend themselves and their organizations—they are defeated in advancing their local's interest all because they do not understand certain things they should know.

So hammer away for education—for labor, social and political education—for self-training and development. It is the biggest problem facing us today.

**Anthracite** One thing is certain, if there is a simon-pure, smoothly working monopoly of a natural resource in the United States it is the anthracite industry. The hard coal beds of Pennsylvania are and have been in the possession of a small group of capitalists since the beginning of coal consumption. The price set by these coal barons is the price that prevails. Since 1900 hard coal prices to the consumers have soared 300 per cent, in the face of cheapened methods of production. The Federal Trade Commission reports that premium prices have been exacted. "During August, 1923, when the highest railroad coal company price was \$8.35 per gross ton wholesalers reported purchases from independent operators of a considerable tonnage at \$14.00 or more per ton at the mine."

It must be remembered, also that railroads who draw the coal from the mines draw revenue from the mine, though ordered to dissolve the arrangement by the courts, gathering the double profit from freight and mining operations. It must be remembered that the coal barons have done nothing to make production keep pace with consumption.

With these unclean hands, the coal operators go before the bar of public opinion, and try to throw the responsibility for these high prices upon the miners. They seek at the same time to cut the now dangerously low wages of the mine men. Miners working on a tonnage basis now get less than \$2,000 a year, those paid by the day get less than \$1,200 a year.

The miners should resist every overture of the operators for a lower wage, and fight for a higher. And they should have not only support of organized labor, but the public in general—in their just struggle.

**Displacing Humans** The army of unemployed is ever increasing. Each new year finds more and more men being forced to tramp the streets begging for jobs. The struggle for a bare existence for millions is becoming more and more difficult and soul-crushing.

Some months ago we pointed out that this condition was due not only to profit madness, but to our ever-increasing number of inventions and modern methods of production—producing much more each year than the people began to use or consume, thus throwing more and more men out of work yearly and rapidly cutting down their buying power.

Now reports of the employers are available showing the alarming

rapidity with which new inventions and automatic machines are displacing humans. The National Industrial Conference Board (an agency of the employers) shows that Industry was employing 20 per cent fewer workers in March, 1925, than were employed in June, 1920—yet production has been so high that the country could not begin to absorb all the products turned out, and so many thousands have gone jobless.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company are now producing about the same number of tires as they produced in 1920—yet with about half as many workers. Many other instances are cited by various organs and reports of employers showing the new Industrial Revolution which is producing extreme profits for a few and chronic unemployment and poverty for the many.

Yes, our "busy" periods are ever becoming fewer and fewer. Our "panics" and depressions are ever moving closer and closer together. And the only answer—the only way out—is thorough organization of the workers—bringing higher and higher wages with which to buy back more and more of what they produce—and shorter hours, eventually a four-hour day so that the wage earners and the machines will not keep on producing themselves out of jobs.

The big question is; how long will it take for the wage workers to become filled up on the silly bunkum and cheap unemployment excuses being fed them today—the stuff that makes them work like mad men to pile up a huge surplus for the profit-takers and then suddenly be kicked out to press the bricks.

Blind optimism will get us nowhere—except to the poorhouse. Let us face the cold facts and prepare for tomorrow.

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**Get Out Of China** A Chinese boy was standing looking out over the harbor of Shanghai. "Why is it," he asked an American Y. M. C. A. secretary standing by, "if the Americans are our friends that they have more gun boats in our harbors and more strike-breakers on our shore than any other power?"

Why? And yet again, why?

The ways of diplomacy are devious ways. The American policy in the Orient has traditionally been a generous policy. It was the United States which proclaimed and helped to maintain the open door policy in China—a step in advance over the squabbling practices of the '70's. Why, in 1925, therefore, should we be countenancing special privileges in China given to certain foreign nations? These special privileges are the source of the trouble in China today, coupled with the rise of the masses, the birth of trade unionism, and the awakening of the modern spirit.

We rejoice that President William Green, of the A. F. of L., has addressed a letter to President Coolidge asking for an economic conference looking toward the abolishment of the special privileges in question, and the restoration of Chinese sovereignty.

"Because of the fact," says Green, "that present political provocations have paralleled the coming trade unions in Chinese industrial development, and the struggles of Chinese wage earners for industrial justice and civil rights is projected into the international problem, it is most important and necessary, for fully balanced consideration of the whole question, that representatives of wage earners participate in this inquiry.

"Our American trade union movement believes firmly that our republic stands for ideals of human justice and equality of opportunity for all, and that these ideals must direct not only national policies but our relations with other countries."

**Sauce For "Saps"** The game of flimflam goes merrily on. The "saps" keep falling like bowling pins. The kind-hearted flimflammers keep plucking their feathers as a chicken picker plucks his favorite hen. All the exposes and warnings appear to be of little avail, so the letters continuing to reach this office show.

The sauce for the "saps" is now mostly "personal" or "confidential." It's always

"My dear friend: Just give us the chance to serve you. It's an opportunity offered to only a few—a glorious, never-to-be-forgotten chance of a life-time to get in on the ground floor and get your share of the luxuries of life. You can't lose. Your investment is fully protected. Our best and most highly respected citizens are behind us. All you have to do is sign on the dotted line and make the check out to Mr. Immaculate Hookfish, Esquire."

Thus pleads our ever-growing army of oily, sterling-silvered tongue, kind-hearted, self-sacrificing promoters and stock salesmen—all simply dying to help us, all possessing a hot desire to give us something for nothing, absolutely nothing.

On all sides we are beseeched to "get in" on something the world has been waiting for—a marvelous new button—a sterling egg beater—an amazing oil burner—a remarkable tin whistle, rag picker, nut picker, carbon remover, glass eyes for hobby horses—or real estate "finds," undiscovered nut fields, pineapple, banana, cocoanut or lumber lands—Guffas' feathers and coffee plantations.

And oil—ah, that's the sweet sauce.

"Dear friend: Your name has been given to me as one who knows a good thing when he sees it. A few short months ago, with poverty and despair before me, I tramped into the wastes of Texas. There I discovered something. I discovered oil. In less than a year I have opened eleven gushers. Six others are on the sand. Only a few days ago I stood in the shadow of a derrick in a field adjoining mine and saw the tearing loose of a 40,000 barrel, howling, roaring gusher, spewing its precious fluid all over the landscape. Everything within a half mile was covered with oil. Giant trees look as though they had been dipped in oil. They are black and greasy. Houses 1,000 feet away are drenched with oil. This gusher is the sensation of the year. I own the surrounding acreage. My gushers will be greater than this one, of which you have doubtless heard. I invite you to join me in the profits. I am not greedy. I have no earthly use for all of them.

"This is no fly-by-night promotion scheme. It is simply a great opportunity for a few, etc."

Yes, we admit there was a time when we were good "saps" and suckers along with the rest of the Gullible. With a burning fever we read all the letters and pamphlets describing the flowing wealth that was to be ours. We bit and then got down and rolled over a few times. We had no defense against the fast talking, Fourth of July orators sent to "sell us." We lost no time "getting in" on the ground floor of the "going concerns," and the minute we let lose our little savings they invariably "went"—and went in a hurry.

But long ago we cried enough. The "sap" sauce doesn't take any more. When anyone now becomes confidential and starts to put us wise to a "good thing" or a "wonderful proposition," we draw in and

cry "old stuff. Go pluck the unplucked." In fact we have become strong enough to look an oil promoter square in the face and tell him to go straight to——.

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**A Lucky Man** A lucky fellow is Professor Scopes, who is being tried in Tennessee for teaching evolution. Had he arrived a few years earlier his teeth, his fingernails, and tongue would have been promptly jerked out for denying old beliefs. Then men were roasted alive for daring to think and doubt.

When Galileo discovered that the earth was round, not flat, and that it went around the sun, he escaped the fire only by getting down on his knees and being tortured until he "took it back." When Bruno refused to recant he was promptly forced to take his seat on a nice bundle of sticks and was soon turned to ashes.

But this merciful "Christian" treatment did not stop the earth from going around the sun and the truth from marching on. Superstition and persecution have never yet succeeded in holding back knowledge. Let the verdict in Tennessee be what it may, it will not change the truth.

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**Throwing Bricks At Bunk** Senator James A. Reed heaved a few well-aimed bricks at our mania for regulating and reforming when he recently spoke to the Missouri law-makers:

"There are now eighteen thousand laws on the statute books in the United States, regulating the habits and customs of human beings," said Reed. "It would take a lifetime for one man to read all of them and no human brain has the power to remember but a few of them. Imagine talking of a free people when there are eighteen thousand laws governing their conduct. The whole theory of modern legislation is that you can remedy any human ill by passing a statute prohibiting it.

"Whoever heard of a statute making the heart kinder? Whoever heard of a statute changing human nature? You have made new law breakers; you have made them lawless; you have made of the law a hateful thing in a country populated by a free people.

"Men may do right, because it is right, but you can't make them do it by passing laws."

When United States Senators begin to balk at swallowing some of the super-sweet bunk that comes from our law-making mills, then it follows that the efforts of a labor publication to smash a few shams and throw a few bricks at the mountains of bunk, is not a waste of energy.

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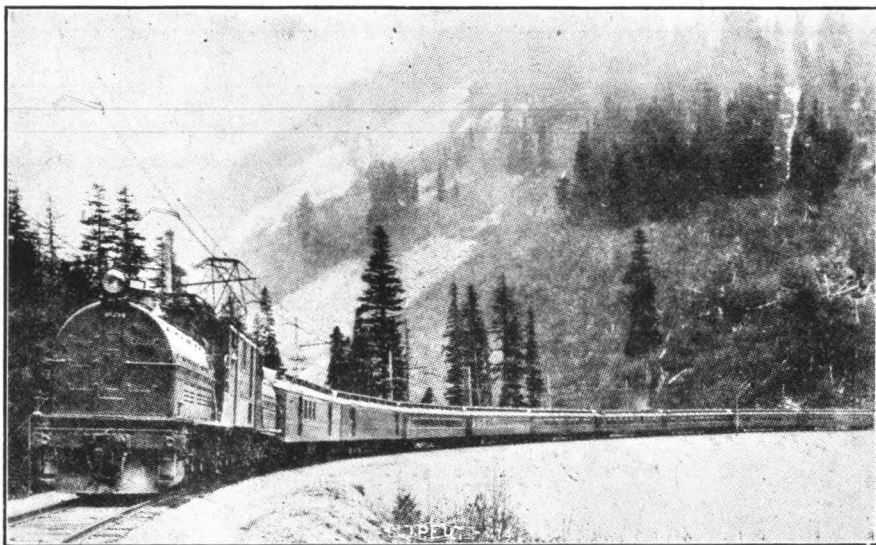
When all is said and done the greatest human attribute is courage. To banish fear is the aim of every successful grappler with a hostile and difficult environment. Don't whine, fight. Don't despair, arise from the ashes of defeat and battle on. Only the struggle is of any worth. This fact has been disclosed in the lives of heroes, saints and martyrs from time immemorial. And there are more unheralded, unsung saints, heroes and martyrs than we have any idea. In the common man's daily struggle we have a picture of the universal battle for the good.

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## THE JUICE ON THE SKY-HIGH ROAD

(On the electrification of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company's line through the Rocky Mountains)



Out whar the mountains grow sky-high an' the'r caps are made of snow,  
Whar it seems that Heaven's a short way off an' the plains air miles below,  
Thar's a man-made path on the canyon rim, with its endless bands of steel,  
Whar the man-made cyars go to an' fro as they curve an' rock an' reel.

Now, thar was a time when the cyars went slow, as the injines puffed an' coughed  
An' the smoke they belched as the way growed steep made rings that sailed aloft;  
An' the wheels went 'round in a tired way—sometimes they purt nigh quit—  
But the injinemen they just stayed put an' they climbed on bit by bit.

But thar's come a change in the railroad plan whar the old Milwaukee runs  
An' thar ain't no more of shovelin' coal while they're h'stin' up the tons;  
Thar's the same steel track an' the same steel cyars an' the same man up in front,  
But they don't have use for steam no more—it's the juice that does the stunt.

For they upped the'r poles an' they strug the'r wires whar the eagle has her nest,  
An' they built an injine diff'rent like, such as few men ever guessed,  
An' they brought the juice from a far-off dam an' they shot it through the wire—  
So the thing was done an' they had a hoss that would pull an' never tire.

Now the injine leaps along the track quite regardless of its load,  
An' thar ain't no silence broke at all as she skims along the road,  
An' the tourist he just sits back, ca'm, an' he 'lows it ain't no joke  
For to ride on this here sky-high road war thar ain't no nois or smoke.

It's good as a tale by A. Rabian Knights, but I can't put on no frills,  
An' it 'pears to me as I think it out that it holds a lot of thrills,  
As I think of that thar climbin' train as it rushes, night an' day,  
Just bein' driv' by the juice that's made more'n a hundred miles away.

Away off thar on the old Missou' is the dam whar the wheels go 'round  
For to make the juice that I've hearn tell can pull more'n a million pound,  
An' the snow that caps them mountain peaks it will melt an' run below  
For to turn them wheels an' make the juice that will make them injines go.

O, it's good to live in th' electric age, for to see what man can do,  
An' it shore does make my eyes hang out when I see them cyars go through,  
For you don't git stalled an' you don't eat smoke while you climb that God-built spire,  
An' you say "Hooray" for the men that put the juice in that thar wire!

—WILL AIKEN.



**A LABOR PRESIDENT**

**PLUTARCO CALLES**  
Mexico's Machinist Executive

# Raps Kellogg

## *Labor Chief on Mexico's Monroe Doctrine*

"Mexico does not accord to any foreign country the right to intervene in any form in her domestic affairs," wrote President Calles in his now famous reply to Secretary of State Kellogg.

That sounds like the utterance of "Old Hickory" Jackson, who, when our own Republic was still in its swaddling clothes in-dorsed the principle set down by Pinckney that we had "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

As a matter of fact, the man who wrote it may be set down in history as the "Jackson of Mexico," for President Calles possesses many of the traits of the hero of New Orleans.

Like Jackson, he is the son of poverty and has a heart responsive to the pleadings of the common people. He has been a soldier, too, and the story of some of his combats would warm the cockles of Old Hickory's heart.

He is like Jackson in another respect: he has plenty of good sense, and can be the diplomat on occasion. But he insists that Mexico is a sovereign state and not a "dependency" to receive orders from Washington or any other foreign capital.

In other words, he takes exactly the position any American executive would take if some foreign government attempted to meddle in our affairs. The rights we claim for ourselves, we cannot very well deny to others.

### "A Revolution From the Grass Roots"

In order to understand the Mexican situation, Americans must remember that Calles is in power as the result of a revolution which came from the grass roots—a flaming protest against intolerable oppression.

The men who carried the guns for Obregon and Calles were farmers and industrial workers. The farmers demanded the land from which they and their fathers had been driven by representatives of Diaz and other dictators. The industrial workers sought the right to organize, a living wage, decent working conditions.

Calles was in complete sympathy with these aspirations. He was familiar with the hard lot of the peon, and he carried a card in the Machinists' Union.

He promised certain sweeping economic reforms, and he is endeavoring to make good. He is encountering great difficulties, but that was to be expected.

Some of the peasants and industrial workers are impatient. They would like to reach Utopia overnight. Big business is apprehensive. A machinist in the President's chair sounds like Bolshevism to that class.

If Calles is to redeem the pledges he made to the people in campaign time he must restrain the masses, break up large land-holdings, and compel capitalists who are exploit-

ing the great natural resources of the nation to bear a just share of the burden of taxation.

### Calles to Enforce the Law

How is it to be done? Calles has attempted to answer that in a recent statement:

"Our constitution and laws," he said, "provide the means to obtain the redemption of the Mexican people. Following the letter and spirit of said laws, and without allowing transgressions on the legal text, nor any disorderly or violent action, I shall endeavor within the possibilities of time and action to raise the economical and cultural condition of the great masses of Mexican laborers."

Speaking through his Secretary of Agriculture, Louis Leon, Calles elaborated his program, so far as it affects agriculture. A careful study is to be made of the farming census of various towns of Mexico. Each head of a family will be given sufficient land to meet the needs of that family. The new owner must actually cultivate the soil, because Calles is determined not to "create a class of small landholders who will lease or rent out their lands instead of cultivating them personally."

After the peons have been taken care of, Calles promises that ample protection will be given to the large land-owners, and he declares that federal troops will be used impartially to enforce the laws against both peasants and land-owners.

### Will Not Recognize Dishonest Claims

The latter will be compensated wherever they have legal title to the land, but "concessions" will be scrutinized. If the holder has failed to comply with the terms of the concession, he will be deprived of his property.

For example, in 1894, under Diaz, the Mexican Government entered into a contract with Pearson & Sons, Ltd., an English Company, for the construction of a railroad in the state of Vera Cruz. The Company was to receive a certain number of acres of land for each kilometre of road. By 1910 the company had built 28 kilometres and had received 175,000 acres of land, some of the most fertile in the state.

It was stipulated in the contract that the company should continue to operate the road, but it was abandoned in 1912 and is now totally out of commission. Pearson & Company, Ltd., however, continue in possession of the 175,000 acres of land.

As the Mexican Government holds that the company violated its contract in abandoning the road, steps are being taken to cancel the concession and soon the papers will be filled with another story of English property "confiscated" by the Mexicans.

### Labor's Rights Respected

Similar cases might be cited by the score. On the industrial side, the following case is typical:

The mining companies of El Oro entered into a secret agreement to blacklist union miners and all others who filed claims against the companies, either before boards of arbitration and conciliation, or before any other government authority. Then the companies hired "white guards" to overawe their protesting employees.

The Governor of the State was appealed to and he insisted on the companies discharging the chief of their gunmen. That was followed by a formal complaint to Calles, prepared by the Senator from El Oro. That sort of thing will not be tolerated in Mexico under the new regime.

### Big Business Prompted Kellogg

Kellogg's attack on Calles was undoubtedly prompted by American business interests which believe that Calles' policies will interfere with their plans for the exploitation of the people and the resources of the southern republic. These interests are anxious for a return to the "good old days" when the word of Diaz was law and the peons and other workers "knew their place."

If necessary, they would involve this country in an armed clash with the Mexicans.

But a new force has been projected into our international relations.

Organized labor is beginning to see beyond the boundaries of our own country. Samuel Gompers laid the foundations of a Pan-American federation of labor, a great union which would bind the workers of the western hemisphere. His last public appearance was at the inauguration of his friend, President Calles, in the City of Mexico.

### Green Defines Labor's Attitude

President Green and the other leaders of the American labor movement are in complete sympathy with the Gompers program. They believe this country should keep hands off Mexico.

"Our Government should maintain a sympathetic, helpful attitude toward the struggling people of Mexico," said President Green.

"The masses of the people of that country are composed very largely of farmers and working people, repressed and oppressed for centuries. In this evolutionary period it is but natural they may adopt policies and follow procedures not in conformance in every respect to American notions and ideals."

The American labor movement will continue to maintain that position so long as President Calles and his associates make an honest effort to redeem the pledges they have made to the Mexican people.

## MEXICO'S HERITAGE

In Mexico as nowhere else one can sense the life-span of man on our planet. Here are great stone temples, exuberantly carved monuments to the highest old civilization in the New World. Here in their shadows still dwells the race that built them, after achieving in its day superb art, after forging centuries ahead in mathematics and astronomy of the Eurasian cultures. Here likewise the high sierras and tropic jungles hold Neolithic tribes, unquickenened by the Amerindian evolution begun five thousand years ago, unconquered by the European invasion less than five centuries old. Here the sky-rocket Orizaba—Ciltlaltepētēl, the Aztecs' "Mountain of the Star"—drops its melting snows three vertical miles to turn

a hundred thousand cotton spindles and light a score of pastel-tinted towns. It's all here—from humming bow-string to humming power-loom; from sun dance to sympathetic strike.

Mexico is of all the ages of man. She is child and adult, white and red, East and West. To synthesize the instincts and urges of many epochs, races, and cultures is her problem. It is a task of such epic size, so rooted in the past, so tethered in environment, so pressed upon by this swift century that to understand the component problems, immediate and intermediate—though all are urgent—which confront the Government of President Calles a few words of retrospection are necessary.

—By Ernest Gruening.

## ON TO MEXICO

There is laughter in Durango,  
There is gold in gay Chihuahua,  
There is silver in Potosi,  
Joy and freedom in Oaxaca,  
Men are one with God and glory  
From LaPaz to Yucatan—  
But it is no pleasant story  
For a Wall Street Business man.

There is greed among the bankers,  
There is lust among the Jingoos,  
There is pride among the swankers—  
Shouting military lingoos.  
Bonds are going down and lower,  
But when they get too low,  
We will hear the trumpet blower—  
Bugle, "On to Mexico" \* \* \*

By S. A. DeWitt.

# Greetings From Sam

## *Spirit of Valiant Leader Revived by Old Letter*

Vivid with his vigorous personality is the following letter from Samuel Gompers addressed to the fifth convention of Electrical Workers, held at Detroit, Mich., in 1897:

"Headquarters A. F. of L.,

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1897.

"To the officers and Delegates of the National Convention of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: You are already aware of the fact that efforts are being made continuously by our unions to reduce the hours of labor. You have also, undoubtedly been apprised of the resolution of the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor, declaring that a concentrated effort shall be made to enforce the eight-hour work day for all labor on May 1, 1898. I do not know whether your convention will hold another meeting or not before that time, but it seems to me that I should communicate with you relative to this subject so that you may give the matter the full consideration which its importance demands.

### **Enforce 8-Hour Day**

"You are aware that industrial conditions are such today as will not warrant the organizations to take action unalterably committing themselves to the general demand on the date named, but between now and then many changes in the industrial, commercial and financial field are likely to occur and favorable opportunities may therefore present themselves. Hence, it is important that your organization, as well as all others should take such action as will place it in a position to take advantage of the opportunity to enforce the eight-hour work day should it arise. In other words, it seems to me that your convention might well pass a resolution either declaring for the enforcement of the eight-hour work day, May 1, 1898, or, if it is not in position to make that declaration, to authorize the executive officers of your National organization to take such action as the opportunities may afford, and also to cooperate with

all other organizations which may decide upon making the demand, in order that the greatest degree of success may be achieved. It is not necessary at this time to enter into a citation of the advisability or necessity for the introduction of the eight-hour work day. Circumstances and conditions have impressed all alike that this most essential demand shall be enforced at the earliest possible moment. The only question is as to the practicability of its enforcement upon a given date, and that has been decided in the affirmative by the unanimous vote of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention, in which your National body, too, was represented. At least, all organizations should place themselves in a position so that the opportunity, should it arise, may not be lost or neglected by a lack of proper action and preparation.

### **Must Relieve Unemployment**

"The concentration of wealth, the constant introduction of machinery in industry and commerce, the enormous number of unemployed workers, all demand that some action shall be taken which shall give relief to the overworked and employment to those without it. The workers, all of them, are looking with a great deal of expectance to our present movement, and we have no right to disappoint our own membership nor give despair to the hopes of the toiling masses of our country. It may be true that we can not achieve at once the success we desire, but we should leave no opportunity untouched or untried to the early enforcement of this great measure of relief.

"I trust, therefore, that your convention will place itself upon record in favor of this movement and bring cheer and comfort to countless thousands of unemployed workers, brighter prospects for those employed and give an impetus to the great cause for which our movement stands. Trusting, too, that your convention will be entirely harmonious and successful, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

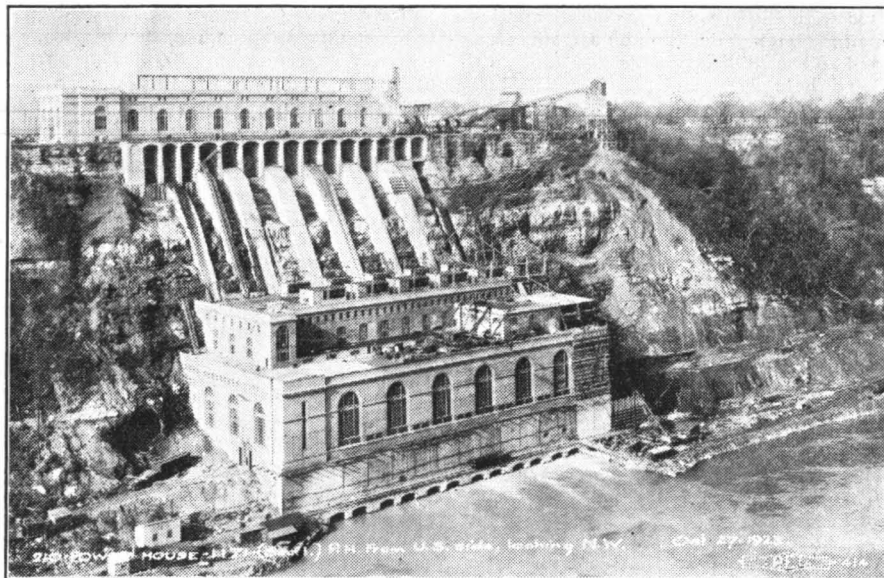
"SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
"President American Federation  
of Labor."

## **TRIED THROUGH THE FIRES**

No movement of humans has ever been put to a greater test than the American Trade Union Movement.

Tried through the fires of antagonism, bitter and relentless, by a system of corruption, of attempts at subordination—presumably under the guise of friendship and consideration—the drive has been made against our movement and our men. It is not necessary for me to enter into details, but a movement that has survived all the bitterness, all the antagonism that could be leveled against it, a movement that has stood its ground against corruption of the most gigantic character, a movement that still faces the work unafraid, determined not to take one step backward, not to raise the foot in that direction, or to raise the foot at all except to plant it one step farther in the progress and freedom of the human family.—Samuel Gompers.

## PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA



Famous hydro-electric power plant on Niagara River, largest publicly-owned development on North American continent. Recently the seat of bitter controversy.

## IS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP A FAILURE?

### Municipal Electric Light and Power Plants, 1921-1922

States	Municipal Plants	States	Municipal Plants
Alabama	32	Pennsylvania	45
Alaska	3	Philippine Islands	2
Arizona	8	Porto Rico	2
Arkansas	20	Rhode Island	2
California	21	South Carolina	33
Colorado	13	South Dakota	37
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	33
Delaware	6	Texas	31
District of Columbia	—	Utah	18
Florida	35	Vermont	15
Georgia	108	Virginia	21
Hawaii	—	Washington	14
Idaho	10	West Virginia	7
Illinois	98	Wisconsin	97
Indiana	74	Wyoming	8
Iowa	98		
Kansas	181	Total for U. S.	2,086
Kentucky	23		
Louisiana	37	(One Authority)	
Maine	5	Canadian Provinces	
Maryland	11	Alberta	14
Massachusetts	45	British Columbia	15
Michigan	94	Manitoba	14
Minnesota	122	New Brunswick	5
Mississippi	53	Nova Scotia	8
Missouri	76	Ontario	305
Montana	6	Prince Edward Island	15
Nebraska	148	Quebec	13
Nevada	1	Saskatchewan	23
New Hampshire	3		
New Jersey	15	Total for Canada	401
New Mexico	4		
New York	54	United States	*2,318
North Carolina	66	Canada	401
North Dakota	27		
Ohio	125	Grand Total	2,719
Oklahoma	90		
Oregon	13	(U. S. census figures.)	

# 28 Years Ago

## *Union's Life in 1897 Chronicled by Old Journals*

No more fascinating hour can be spent than that which old copies of our JOURNAL afford. Today I turned over pages of the 1897 magazine, an issue coming six years after the founding of the Brotherhood. It is of high quality, containing not only good technical articles, but human life stories, keen analysis of economic conditions, and strong and judicious editorials on wages and organization. The "boys of '97" knew what they were doing, brothers, believe me, and we should honor them.

Public ownership was an issue then, as now.

Instead of super power it was the growing infant industries, telegraph and electrical railways.

Instead of open-shop organizations, it was rising trusts and monopolies.

Here are excerpts from the 1897 JOURNAL, chronicling the old days:

### Public Ownership Defended

"Electricity" which has been fighting the electrical trust for several years, now joins in the cry raised by the trust organs against municipal ownership of electric lighting plants, and says no city can successfully light its own streets. Why not go a step further and say no city can successfully operate waterworks or maintain public schools, hospitals, or other institutions? We would not be surprised to hear "Electricity" and its contemporaries advocate shortly that the Government should discontinue operating our postal system and turn it over to a syndicate, preferably of foreign capitalists.

### From a Correspondent

Why not stop for a while and figure what it is that takes from you your very existence, when by the laws of nature you have a natural right to an existence, life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. It seems to me that as soon as some of our laborers don the labor yoke and are fairly compensated for same, they forget entirely about the rest of the toiling masses and seem in some cases to turn State's evidence against their fellow-men. That is downright selfishness and ignorance. While the fundamental principles of labor unions are not to create disorders and strikes with corporations, it is not necessary for one of our craft to down the rest when he happens to be placed in a position of trust with the same.

### Magazines Received

Several bright papers have recently been added to our exchange list. Among them the "Labor Digest," published in Louisville, Ky., by the American Agents' Association; "The Toiler," the official organ of the Schenectady Trades Assembly; "The Tobacco Worker," published in St. Louis, by the National Tobacco Workers' Union, which will be a great aid to this young and aggressive organization in the warfare it is waging against the tobacco trust; the "Labor Advocate," published by Federal Labor Union 6332 of Lincoln, Neb.

### Cable Cars Go

St. Louis, Mo.—The Peoples' Railway Company has been contemplating changing to an electric system for some time, as it has been losing business constantly for several years, not being able to compete with its cable system with the electric lines that have recently tapped its territory. The company has been forced to make an assignment, and Mr. Chas. Green, its president, has been appointed receiver. It is understood that he has completed arrangements to change to an electric system. The Broadway Cable will probably also be discontinued, and electricity substituted before the summer is over. Both roads will try the experiment of using the cable conduit for an underground electric system.

### Pittsburgh Comes In

This month we have two new unions to introduce: Pittsburgh, Pa., and Worcester, Mass. Pittsburgh promises to be one of the largest

and most important unions in the Brotherhood, and was organized by the organizers of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania and Building Trades Council.

### "Agin De Union"

"He that is not with us is against us" should be inscribed upon the banners of organized labor, and it should be displayed as a warning to our non-union friends, who say, "I don't belong to the union, but I have nothing ag'in it." For a man to remain neutral is, of course, a personal right, but for a man to remain neutral when he hopes in his heart that the union of his co-workers will succeed in obtaining for himself and others an increase in wages, better working hours, or rather some other desirable benefit, is a pretty "poor stick of a man." There is no neutral ground for a wage-worker to stand upon. He must be for or against the union representative of his labor.

### Dangerous Then As Now

No doubt a good number of the Brothers have forgotten that such a man or being as myself has ever existed. But when I tell them that I have been an invalid for nearly seventeen months, they will understand better why I have not been heard from. On the night of November 20, 1895, misfortune overtook me, and I will probably never be able to do any more work to earn my daily bread. I fell a distance of 57 feet, and struck on my back, dislocating my spine in two places, and as a result have been paralyzed ever since from my shoulders down, and as what little means I had has long since been exhausted, I have composed a small book, which I have succeeded in getting published and am now offering for sale at 50 cents per copy.

### Welcome to Press Boys

With this issue three press secretaries make their initial bow, introducing three unions to our readers for the first time—Syracuse, Pittsburgh and Erie. It is needless to say they will be welcomed by their brother press secretaries on the staff of the "Worker."

### Fun Had, Too

The Earls of Electra, a new mystic society, which will take the place of King Hotu (The Funny Fellows) will make its first appearance in St. Louis, October 1. As the name indicates, electricity will be the main feature of the pageant of the Earls of Electra, which it is said will out-rival the famous Veiled Prophet parade, and should give considerable work to electrical workers during the summer months.

### Prodding Up the Boys

Press secretaries should remember that letters to the "Worker" should reach this office not later than the 25th of the month to insure publication in the next issue.

### New Day in Street Cars

The contract for furnishing the motors and for altering the necessary coaches of the South Side Elevated Railroad, of Chicago, Ill., and

converting them into motor cars, has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Sprague, of New York City. It is understood that 1,400 cars will be electrically equipped, and that Mr. Sprague's method of motor control will be used.

### Organization Spreads

During the months of April and May, No. 17 of Detroit, initiated 56 new members; No. 38 of Cleveland, 58 members, and No. 43 of Syracuse, 40 members. This is the kind of work that counts, and what has been done in these cities can be done in other cities if the members set to work with a determination to unionize the town.

### Telegraph a Sensation

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate authorizing the Postmaster General to acquire for the United States the invention of Prof. Crehore and Lieutenant Squier, for rapid telegraphing by alternating current, and also to construct a line between Washington and New York for the purpose of experimenting with and perfecting the use of rapid telegraphy.

### Trusts Begin

The Commonwealth Electric Light Company of Chicago has been organized with a capital of \$500,000. The incorporators are W. K. Partison, R. W. Robinson and Thomas Kane.

### Mine Strike Noted

The great miners' strike is still on, and the beginning of the end is not yet in sight. The miners are making a noble fight, but on account of poor organization when the strike started it seems almost impossible to get the men all out, and those who remain at work are so short-sighted that they do not seem to realize that they are jeopardizing the chance of the miners to win, and aiding the mine operators in enslaving their fellow workers.

### Fired 'Em Then, Too

Public opinion has forced the trustees of Brown University to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation, and it now looks as though the great champion of bimetallism will continue at the head of the university for some time to come. This is a complete backdown on the part of Congressman Walker and other members of the college corporation, and emphasizes the force of public opinion.

### Canadian Development Noted

Lachine Rapids, in a certain sense, made Montreal. The St. Lawrence, navigable for 600 miles from the sea for large vessels, here descends a chain of turbulent rapids, and here Jacques Cartier halted in his attempt at a westward passage to China. Three hundred and sixty-two years later the rapids, which mark the head of navigation and determined the position of Montreal, are harnessed for the service of the city which has grown up below them.

The scheme of obtaining power from these rapids is by no means a new one, having been proposed and forgotten a dozen times within the century. It was not until the perfection of electrical transmission methods, however, that work was seriously begun.

### Exposition Reported

Omaha, Neb., November 1, 1897.—The electric exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition will reveal many interesting features. Recent discoveries in the field of electricity by Lord Kelvin, the undisputed leader in the field of applied and theoretical electrical science; Edison, the "Wizard"; Professor Elihu Thomson, Steinmetz, Tesla, Peabody and others will be illustrated. Mr. Louthier Stieringer, of Schenectady, N. Y., who designed the electrical fountains of the World's Fair, has been engaged as consulting electrical engineer of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

The illumination feature of the exposition will reveal some magnificent effects, arranged by Mr. Stieringer, whose recent experiments in the illumination of the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls, by the aid of powerful searchlights, proved so interesting and successful to the members attending the convention of the Edison Electric Illuminating companies. Mr. Stieringer contemplates further experiments along this line in the night illuminations at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, principal among which will be an electric garden, showing the various hues and tints of the flowers by means of colored screens and powerful searchlights and demonstrations with searchlight effects on moving waters, the Missouri River for a long distance, and also the bluffs on both sides, showing strange and wonderful effects developed by the aid of electrical science.

### An Electrical Novelty

Some novelties in electric lighting arrangements have recently been introduced into the market. One of these is a portable light such as a housekeeper might like to have for making excursions into the cellar, hunting for burglars in the dead of night, or for rummaging in closets or dark attics where any other sort of light would carry with it a danger of setting fire to the house. It could be used in safety for looking for a gas leak under circumstances where the usual seeker carrying a lamp or lighting matches is apt to be landed in a hospital immediately after finding the leak. The lamp is a little cylindrical affair with an electric glow light at one end and the battery which supplies the current hidden in the cylinder. A touch of the finger makes the lamp glow, and it ceases to give light as soon as the finger is removed.

### Policy Outlined

The cry has been raised all over the country against the unlawful combinations, styled "trusts," whose purpose it is to centralize production, to minimize menial labor, and to substitute the machine for the workman.

This movement, essentially one of modern years, can have but one meaning for the artisan, and that, to follow the excellent example set by our foremost business men and capitalists, and centralize the government of individual action, minimize internal strife and substitute the "governing machine" for the less efficient "individual action."

It is natural to suppose that the lines of opposition followed by the opponents of organized labor, betray their greatest fear. This being the case, to meet this opposition with full ranks and unflinchingly will give to labor the status of a "worthy enemy" and accord to it equal rights in the field of legal contest.

As the strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, so is the hardihood of a national organization dependent upon the security of each local organization, for should it at any time become necessary to engage any particular section as the battlefield, the time must find the local union ready to take the field against all comers.

Glady would any "local" assume the burden of strife for any weaker section, but this must not be necessary. What is essential to the influential procedure of a national body is the ability of any link to respond and withstand the strain put upon the chain by the forces that would fain tear it asunder.

This much for combined action.

### 1897 Convention Reported

We started from our native town at 10:55 a. m. (I say we, Our Grand President and myself) on the New York Central Railroad. The journey en route was pleasantly passed by having a quiet smoke and talking of what might possibly be the outcome of our trip. Arriving at Buffalo at 12:55 p. m. our next step was to hunt up Brother Roth, of No. 45, and see what amusement he could furnish to while away the few hours we had to spare in the windy city. We were informed on our arrival at the W. U. Telegraph Office that



Brother Roth had been doing some very clever detective work, and he was a very busy man; however, we did not have to wait very long for him, and then we made our way to a nearby restaurant and satisfied the inner man with all the delicacies of the season, such as red-headed duck with tie wire sauce, etc. After luncheon we started out to find Brother Haley. Our trip to the Howard Station was somewhat lengthy. Our President says no man can lose him in a strange town, but when a man walks me four miles out of my way and then says we must be going wrong, and we have to walk back from East Buffalo to the exact spot where we left the trolley car, I think he ought to have some sort of a double back-acting synchronizing lock stitch instrument attached to his buttonhole, so he could make a test once in a while to know where he is at. After locating the Howard Street Station, we went to the basement and found Brother Haley hard at work on his storage batteries (by the way, I wonder if Brother Scott has determined what class Brother Haley belongs to). After leaving Howard Street, we proceeded to the main office of the Buffalo Telephone Exchange, which is certainly a credit to any city. From the Exchange we once more dropped into a restaurant and partook of something listed on the menu card that looked like a 500-volt cutout that had been through several short circuits with 25-ampere fuse wire sauce, then a good cigar, and an evening at the opera. After the opera we met Bros. Colvin and Gould of Boston, who were en route to Detroit, but could not accompany us, as they had something that seemed to hold them in Buffalo until a later train. Brother Roth, of No. 45, being one of the witnesses in the wire-tapping case before the grand jury, said he would follow us on Monday night.

Brothers Sherman, Scott and myself being the only three to start, we boarded a Michigan Central train at 12:30 a. m. From this time

everything seems a blank until we reached Windsor, except a lunch which Brother Sherman dreamed he was eating, and on waking up his dream was realized by having a large pie staring him in the face, but it did not stare long. You should see that man eat pie.

Arriving at Detroit, we took a bus to the Griswold House and was very glad to brush up a little and take breakfast. Now comes the meeting of delegates. "Why, how do you do, Brother Sherman," was heard from our present G. P. Maloney, and Brother Roth, of No. 1; "shake hands with Brother Russell of No. 27. Why, hello, Daggett, old boy, shake with Brother Rush, of No. 6." "Well, I do declare, there's old friend McIntyre, of No. 75, the man that don't like them fixtures (eh, Mac). Say, Scott, of Buffalo, do you know Brother Wissinger? Well, that's him over there: Brother Wissinger, grip with Scotty. Brother Stedman, of No. 55, grab hands with Brother Adams, of No. 18. Oh, there's the boy, the hottest member of the bunch with the guitar. Let's go in and hear that banjo. Say, that's a peach, ain't it? I wonder why they don't have those in New York State? Wheeler, of No. 38, says they cost too much for boys in the country. All right, Tom, take care of No. 80. Well, what will it be, boys? Oh, I'll take milk. What's yours, Frank Roth, of the Executive Board? Gimme a soda. And yours, Colvin? I don't feel first rate this morning. Gimme a sarsaparella. Come, Ecoff, of No. 5, what is it? Gimme a pickle. If you don't come to the front, Patterson, of No. 26, you'll get left. Yes, sir, gimme lemon sour. Brother Anderson, sing out. Gimme soda water. It's a long ways from Harrisburg, and I am awfully durststick." And so it went from one to another. What most surprised me was to see so many electrical workers together, and not one of them seemed to care for strong drink. (Look out, Billy, or you'll get hit.)

### ST. LOUIS LABOR BANK IN \$5,000,000 CLASS

Jack's beanstalk hasn't anything for growth on American labor banks. The pioneer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperation National Bank of Cleveland broke a national record by growing at the rate of a million dollars a month, and now comes the Telegraphers National Bank of St. Louis, showing deposits of \$5,000,000 and resources of nearly \$6,000,000 at the end of its second year of business. Although there are larger banks in St. Louis, none of them ever hoped to parallel the achievement of the Telegraphers' bank in tripling their resources in the first two years of their existence.

In June, 1923, the Telegraphers' National Bank threw open its doors and amazed the Missouri metropolis by acquiring deposits

of \$1,316,000 on its first day. At the end of 1924 the sum entrusted to its care had leaped to \$4,248,000. Since then \$857,000 has been added, bringing total deposits well over \$5,000,000.

The soundness of this bank, quite unlike that of privately owned institutions, is assured not only by its capital and surplus, but by the good will and good faith of 70,000 railroad telegraphers in every part of the United States and Canada. The confidence of the people of St. Louis in that intangible asset is plainly indicated by the astonishing growth of this labor bank, a record which is being repeated by other banks owned by labor all the way across the continent from Boston, Mass., to Portland, Oreg.

### FLIVVERS INSURED AT BIG SAVING

Once again the hoary old adage is disproved that there's nothing new under the sun. For who ever heard of a farmers' cooperative automobile insurance association? In Bloomington, Ill., however, the enterprising farmers of the surrounding country have organized a strong company, which actually has 10,000 policies outstanding. This co-op is carrying \$4,000,-

000 of insurance at a cost of 18 cents per \$100, much cheaper than any private company could hope to do. The membership is limited to bona fide farmers who belong to other farm organizations and who operate their cars for the most part on country roads where the liability is not high.



#### JOINT CHICAGO COMMITTEE

Top Row, left to right—Tom Murray, (134); Walter Sheffer, (134); M. J. Kennedy, (134); Matt Linehan, (134); Chas. Uhler, (134); Chas. M. Paulsen, (134); Seth Piper, (134); P. F. Sullivan, (134); Tom O'Brien, (134); D. F. Cleary, (134); Frank O'Brien (9). Second Row, standing—M. J. Boyle, (134); Wm. Ryan, (134); Max Jasper, (134); Matt Bludeau, (134); Ed. Cullerton, (134); R. A. Brehman, (9); Dan McAvoy, (9); Percy Gray, (134); Wm. Christianson, (9); Jimmie Boyle, (134); J. F. Slattery, (9); Geo. Chamberlain, (713); Edw. J. Evans, (134). Seated—Geo. Duffy, (134); Dan Manning, (9); John Lamping, (9); Jim Brennan, (134); George Doyle, (134); Irwin (Bosco) Knott, (9); M. Paulson, (134); Mike Callahan, (134); Don McKay, (134); Phil Hogan, (134); Ward Hanigan, (9).

# Pioneer Electricians

## *Crusaders of Electrical Development—1706 to 1925*

By MAURICE J. MORIARITY, L. U. No. 96

**Volta, Alessandro**—Born 1745, died 1827. An Italian physicist, celebrated for his discoveries and inventions in electricity. As a professor of physics in Italian universities he devoted himself to electrical experiments, and discoveries of great importance resulted. He proposed a new theory of electricity at variance with the "animal electricity" doctrine of Galvani, suggesting that electric power resided in metals and operated when they were in contact. In 1775 he invented the electrophorus, a simple form of condenser. He constructed the first absolute electrometer, and in 1800 developed the famous electric "pile" which bears his name. The following year Napoleon invited him to Paris to show his experiments with the voltaic pile, and a medal was struck in his honor. He lived to see his work carried on to greater accomplishments by Davy, Oersted and Ampere. He is recognized as the discoverer of current electricity, and in his honor the unit of electromotive force has been named the volt.

### Discovers Laws, and Contributes Name

**Ampere, Andre Marie**—Born 1775, died 1836. A French physicist, distinguished for his researches in electro-dynamics. He first proposed the theory of electro-dynamics (1820) known as Ampere's theory. Ampere was the inventor of the astatic needle. He was first to show that two parallel conductors carrying currents traveling in the same directions attract each other, while if traveling in opposite directions repel each other. He also formulated the theory that there were currents of electricity circulating in the earth in the direction of its revolution which attracted the magnetic needle and advanced the view that electricity and magnetism were identical. The Ampere, the unit of electrical current, has been named in his honor.

### German and Italian Pioneers

**Ohm, George Simon**—Born 1787, died in 1854. A German physicist, noted for his researches with electric currents. He formulated (1827) the law known as "Ohm's Law," which underlies all modern electrical theory and measurement. The ohm, the unit of electrical resistance, has been named in his honor.

**Galvani, Luigi**—Born 1737, died 1798. An Italian physician and physiologist, noted as a discoverer of galvanic or current electricity. While dissecting the legs of a frog, they came by accident into contact with dissimilar metals which caused muscular action in them. Galvani thought that he had discovered electricity in animal matter. Volta attributed the action to the metallic

contact and thereupon constructed his voltaic pile, the forerunner of the primary cell.

### American Statesman Honored

**Franklin, Benjamin**—Born 1706, died 1790. An American scientist, philosopher and statesman. He demonstrated the identity of lightning with electricity by his famous kite experiment (1752) and as a result invented the lightning rod; observing the waste of heat in open fireplaces he devised the Franklin stove, he constructed a lamp which anticipated the principle of the Argand burner; he improved the printing press, invented double spectacles and made many other inventions that contributed to the advancement of mankind.

**Faraday, Michael**—Born 1791, died 1867. An English scientist, famous for his discoveries in chemistry, electricity and magnetism. He first produced the rotation of the magnetic needle around the electric current (1821) based upon Orsted's discovery of electromagnetism in 1820; he discovered electromagnetic induction in 1831; a principle upon which is founded the development of dynamo machinery. Faraday discovered specific inductive capacity (1838); magnetic polarization of light (1845); diamagnetism (1846). He was a brilliant experimenter, and contributed greatly to the knowledge upon which is based the present-day practice of electricity.

### Artist Turns Scientist

**Morse, Samuel Finley Breese**—Born 1791, died 1872. An American inventor, famous for his invention of the electric telegraph (1835). He began life as an artist; in 1832 he became interested in certain experiments which were going on in Paris for the transmission of electricity over long distances, and for the next three years he devoted himself to the problem of sending messages by that means. His first model was completed in 1835 and in 1837 first put his system in operation. After several years of discouragement, because of lack of recognition he was awarded an appropriation of \$30,000 by Congress for an experimental line from Washington to Baltimore. After this, success was rapid and before his death his system had been adopted by the leading countries of the world. In 1842, in New York Harbor, the first submarine cable was laid. He received very high honors from the heads of European powers and his own government as a great benefactor of civilization.

### Learns to Throw Voice

**Bell, Alexander Graham**—An American inventor and experimenter, distinguished for his invention of the telephone. Though

born in Scotland he came to America in 1870, becoming professor of vocal physiology in Boston University in 1872. His experiments on sound transmission led to the invention of the speaking telephone for which he obtained a patent February 14, 1876. His claims being disputed by other inventors, notably Elisha Gray, he carried the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States which sustained his rights to the invention, and he is now given credit for being the first to put the principles of telephony into practical application.

He also invented the photophone in 1880 and the gramophone, and has been active in scientific investigations in other fields.

Roentgen, Wilhelm Konrad—Born 1845, a German physicist and experimenter. While professor of physics in the University of Wurtzburgh, in Bavaria, he began in 1895 investigations of the cathode rays of a Crooke's tube, resulting in the discovery of a new and remarkable radiation now known as Roentgen or X-rays.

#### Versatile Edison Included

Edison, Thomas Alva—Born 1847. An American inventor, famous for his experiments in applied electricity. He began life with newspaper work, which he soon abandoned for telegraphy, making many original inventions in duplex systems of operation. After a varied experience in that line he went to New York in 1871 where his talents were recognized and he had an opportunity to profitably develop his ideas. The duplex telegraph was made a success the following year, and two years later the quadruplex; and thereupon he began manufacturing for the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1876 he gave up his factory and established his experiment station at Menlo Park, N. J., where for several years he worked upon the problem of incandescent light, ex-

hibiting a successful bamboo filament lamp in Paris in 1881. He invented the phonograph in 1878. He superintended the construction of the first electric light station in New York in 1882. Moving to Orange, N. J., he established there a large plant for electrical experiment and invention, and as a result of his labors he has taken out over 2,000 patents. Among his inventions may be further named: a type of dynamo, a microphone, the chemical electricmeter, an electric pen, an electric vote recorder, the magnetic ore separator, the mimeograph, dead beat galvanometer, the electric torpedo, a telephone transmitter, a storage battery. His chief fame rests with his development of the telegraph, his invention of the incandescent lamp and the phonograph.

Tesla, Nikola—Born in 1857. An American electrical engineer of Austrian birth; inventor of the system of polyphase electric currents, 1887, and distinguished for his experiments with electric oscillations. Tesla is carrying on extensive experiments in radio transmission at the present time.

Marconi, Guglielmo—Born 1874. An Italian electrician; the first to successfully apply the principle of the Hertzian waves to telegraphy in the invention of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, 1895. In 1899 he established wireless communication between France and England across the English Channel. In 1901 he transmitted signals across the Atlantic from Cornwall to Newfoundland, a distance of 2,100 miles. In 1902 he established communication between Canada and England and a few weeks later between Cape Cod, Mass., U. S. A. and Cornwall, England. Marconi established trans-Atlantic wireless service for public use in 1907. His system is used by the principal shipping companies in America and in a number of foreign navies.

### NEW TYPE OF MAZDA LAMP ANNOUNCED

The General Electric Company announces the first unit of a new line of Mazda lamps embodying the most outstanding achievement of the last ten years in the art of incandescent lamp manufacture.

The principal feature of this new line of lamps is the inside frosting of the bulb which leaves the exterior surface smooth so that it will not collect dust or dirt. The inside frost is an excellent diffuser yet absorbs little more than a clear lamp. For years lamp manufacturers have tried to produce lamps with a frosting inside the bulb, but have always been unsuccessful until the recent discovery by research engineers of the General Electric Company.

As the new line of lamps will replace both round and straight side bulbs, a composite bulb, pear shaped has been adopted. Due to improvement in the filament and

other features of construction, the lamp is more rugged than previous lamps for general lighting service.


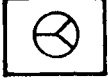

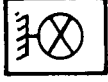



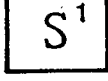
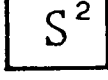
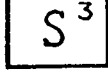
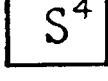
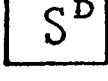
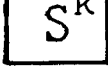
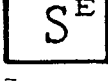
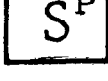
The new line represents not only better light for less money to the public, but also embodies a program of standardization whereby the new lamps in possibly five sizes may eventually replace more than forty various types and sizes of present lamps.

The first lamp of the new line is a 25-watt size, made available to the trade as of July 1. This lamp is intended primarily for residential use and may eventually replace twelve previously manufactured types of lamps, now made in four shapes, including straight-side and round type, and made in three finishes.

Other units of the new line of lamps are being developed at the present time to take care of all general lighting service.

## STANDARD SYMBOLS FOR WIRING PLANS—NO. 2

(Published in six installments from July to December, 1925, through courtesy A-A Wire Company, Inc.)

	Special Purpose Outlet Lighting, Heating and Power as Described in Specification
	Special Purpose Outlet Lighting, Heating and Power as Described in Specification
	Special Purpose Outlet Lighting, Heating and Power as Described in Specification
	Exit Light
	Floor Outlet
	Floor Elbow
	Floor Tee
	Local Switch—Single Pole
	Local Switch—Double Pole
	Local Switch—3 Way
	Local Switch—4 Way
	Automatic Door Switch
	Key Push Button Switch
	Electrolrier Switch
	Push Button Switch and Pilot

## ALL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JOINS WITH COLORADO AND ARIZONA TO CLAIM BOULDER POWER FOR PEOPLE

Mayor George E. Cryer, Los Angeles, told the Boulder Canyon Association at a recent meeting that private interests block the way to the public exploitation of the huge water power resources of the Colorado River.

In his speech, Mayor Cryer said, in part: "Three years ago the Secretary of the Interior and the United States Reclamation Service formally recommended to Congress the construction by the United States of a great dam at Boulder Canyon to conserve the flood waters of the Colorado River, and of a canal system including the All-American Canal, to apply the conserved waters to lands in the United States. The plan thus recommended was a broad and comprehensive one and held promise of great benefit to the Southwest—flood protection, reclamation, abundant and cheap hydro-electric power and an added source of domestic water for the coastal region of California. In a financial way it was unusually attractive. Every interest was given just and equitable recognition.

### Trust Fights People

"During the bitter fight which has centered about this project we have learned many things. We now clearly understand that the two principal sources of opposition to the carrying out of these recommendations are: First, private power interests unwilling to see public agencies secure their just and proper share of the power benefits to flow from the enterprise, and desirous of bringing about a monopolization of the highly valuable hydro-electric power resources of the Colorado River; and second, a great financial group, headed by the proprietor of a prominent newspaper, interested in lands located in Mexico and bitterly opposed to that portion of the project which will tend to prevent this group acquiring water from the river for lands in Mexico now unirrigated.

"We have come to recognize the weapons used by these interests inimical to the consummation of this great project, in the fight they have waged against its authorization by the Congress of the United States. Interstate rivalries over water have been inflamed. Engineering jealousies have been played upon. Collateral issues have been pushed to the front. Powerful political influences have been utilized to retard action. It has been sought to bring about disunion and distrust in the ranks of those advocating the project. While the fight has been going on before Congress, no stone has been left unturned; no effort spared to discredit and weaken the project at home.

### Divide and Destroy

"No circumstances have been too insignificant to be seized upon by them and exaggerated into evidence of the desire of California, and particularly Los Angeles, to gain an undue advantage from the development of the river and ruthlessly to disregard the rights of less powerful communities and sections.

"As mayor of the city of Los Angeles I hope I may, here and now and for all time, allay any feeling of distrust of the motives, purposes and objects of the great city for which I speak, and of the rich and populous area in southern California having a common interest with Los Angeles, so that in the future when agents and emissaries of the interests to which I have referred seek to stir up jealousies and distrust their machinations will prove futile.

"The Colorado River belongs to all of us. Because California is rich and powerful does not mean it should secure an undue proportion of the benefits of the river. Arizona and Nevada are entitled to their full proportion of the benefits—perhaps because of their proximity to the river more than their full share. Existing and potential agricultural areas lying close to the river are entitled to first consideration. In the allotment and distribution of the extremely desirable power rights of the Colorado, both public and private agencies are entitled to fair treatment. Although the attitude of private agencies has been marked by selfishness and greed, and although the methods they have adopted in opposing and delaying the project have been reprehensible, it is not our desire to exclude them from an equitable participation in the power privileges of the project.

### Los Angeles Will Cooperate

"The small city must be given an equal opportunity with the larger city to secure and enjoy the power benefits of the development. In bringing to the coast an additional supply of domestic water, imperative to the future growth of this section, all cities desiring to participate in the cost of the necessary works and the benefits to be derived therefrom must be given full and fair opportunity so to do—and this without any coerced annexation to or consolidation with Los Angeles.

"Los Angeles desires partners in the benefits of the waters of the Colorado River, but it wants no unwilling partners. Its great desire, both in respect to domestic water and in respect to power, is to work in full harmony with its sister cities, their relations marked by mutual confidence and friendliness. It desires good will

rather than territory, friendship rather than population. It wishes, in cooperation with its sister cities, to contribute to the well-being of southern California. It hopes that all interested cities, in cooperation with other sections, may contribute to the well-being of the whole Southwest.

"Particularly does Los Angeles wish to cooperate in the fullest degree with the people of the Imperial Valley. Our people

understand their problems and their difficulties, and they realize that, deep as is the interest of Los Angeles in the development of the Colorado, its interest is not so great and so important and so vital as is that of the great valley lying below the river in constant menace of floods on the one hand and of water shortage on the other."

## LABOR CONTROLLED INSURANCE DISCUSSED AT CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

Next year's national meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems will probably center upon the following question: How far have the recommendations of Pope Leo's Encyclical on the Condition of Labor been applied in the United States. The meeting will take the character of a celebration of the Encyclical's 35th anniversary.

This decision was made at a meeting of the Conference followed by general discussion from the floor of the Chicago meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems.

Under this general heading, such topics as the following were suggested:

The living wage and the objections made to its payment.

Unorganized workers, both men and women, and their needs.

The enforcement of Labor legislation against recalcitrant employers.

Injunctions as a barrier to collective bargaining.

Labor spies.

The company union as a means of collective bargaining.

"Child labor, vocational training, social insurance, none of these would be necessary if each worker obtained a sufficient living wage," declared Bishop P. J. Muldoon, of Rockford, Ill., at the two-day session of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, held in Chicago.

"Is it not fair that each able-bodied man support himself and his family by his labor, and that he be remunerated for his labor in such reasonable terms that he can provide for their present and future needs?" the bishop asked.

### Evans Discusses Group Insurance

Various forms of insurance were discussed. Edward J. Evans, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, speaking on the subject of "Labor Union Insurance," said:

"One of the disturbing features and developments of insurance in recent years has been a form of life insurance known as a 'group insurance policy.' This insur-

ance was first developed in this country by the Equitable Life of New York. It provides for the insurance of an entire group of employees of any one employer without medical examination. When the employee leaves the employ of this employer, the insurance as written ceases. The employer frequently contributes a part and, in some cases, all of the premiums. It has been urged upon employers as a reason for taking this insurance that it ties a man to his employer or his job, that it prevents turnover in labor, and that it has a tendency to weaken a man's allegiance to his union.

"Undoubtedly this form of insurance has done considerable good, but on the other hand it is a question whether its benefits have exceeded its disadvantages. American democracy does not take kindly to any form of paternalism. The ideal of America is a body of self-reliant citizens. The ideal of trade unionists is that they shall be paid a fair wage for their work and shall be encouraged to provide for their own old age or their own insurance needs.

### Are Lulled Into False Security

"The group form of insurance tends to lull them along during the productive years of life, feeling that they are insured, and, when they have reached the later years of life and lost their positions through inability to keep up with the pace of modern industry, or for other reasons, they awaken to the sad fact that their group insurance protection has ceased. In the later years of life insurance is very expensive, and it is then that the income of the worker is reduced. The result of all this is very unsatisfactory, from a sociological standpoint, and is a misfortune of the greatest kind to the individual.

"Life insurance has now become, for the average American, the easiest and most certain way to provide for his dependents, or for his own old age," continued Mr. Evans. "It has become practically a necessity for the average man or woman. Life insurance affords us one of the easiest ways of accumulating vast amounts of capital for our own advantage, and of handling it our-



selves. There is no argument but that organized labor can handle its own savings, and its own finances, more economically than it can have other people handle them for it."

#### Ryan Discusses Child Labor

The Child Labor Amendment was an outstanding question in the deliberations of the conference. Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., professor of moral theology at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., read a paper on the subject.

#### Women Are Pioneers

"Women are always ready to blaze new trails," said Miss Agnes Nestor, vice presi-

dent of the National Women's Trade Union League, Chicago. "They want to try new ways, and they are a determined group in any campaign in which they enter. They are considered less compromising than men, but I believe it is because they think out very carefully their program and if they believe it is right they stick to it. They want to be equipped for their task, so they are training for their trade union activities just as other groups of women are training for citizenship for their civic work.

"The trade union women have pioneered in the movement for workers' education, and now the men are following along. It is one of the big movements growing alongside of the trade union movement."

### NIGHT STUDY WINS COLLEGE DEGREE FOR CONNORS OF 103—BOSTON UNIVERSITY HANDS DIPLOMA TO FATHER OF ELECTRICAL BILL

Joseph H. Connors, L. U. 103, father of the bill which enabled all the electricians in the State of Massachusetts to do work under State licenses, has just been graduated from Boston University, with a degree of Bachelor of Science.

Connors is the only mechanic in Massachusetts with a college degree. Night work did it.

The Lowell Leader has this to say of the episode:

Joseph H. Connors, of 27 Nesmith Street, graduated with the degree S. B. from Boston University last Monday which represents an accomplishment worked earnestly for during a period of ten years. The circumstances connected with winning of a degree of Bachelor of Science on the part of Mr. Connors are unique in that he has studied during the time he was not at his business duties.

Mr. Connors was born in Lowell and he is a graduate of the Colburn and Lowell high schools. Following his graduation from the latter he worked at the electrical trade as journeyman foreman and manager for Lowell, Boston, and New York firms. Ambitious to improve his education he took a course under the State Board of Education, which trained mechanics along their respective lines. In 1914 he was appointed trade instructor in the Boston Continuation School, the first continuation school in Massachusetts. He was appointed division foreman of the electrical department of the continuation school in 1918. Then in 1919 he was appointed cooperative instructor in the Charlestown High School.

Mr. Connors, following his appointment to the Boston Continuation School, in 1914 considered it advisable to seek still more education. Therefore, in the summer of 1915, he started to take up the study of subjects which would finally lead to the attainment of a degree. All of his work in connection with Boston University was done late in the afternoons, Saturday mornings and during the summer session courses, and it covered a period of ten years. The time spent in study which led to the attainment of his degree was 2,400 hours at Boston University, he covering in that period of spare time what the college graduate generally does in four years.

Mr. Connors is the only mechanic connected with labor in Massachusetts who has the distinction of having an S. B. degree from any college of liberal arts. He is also a member of Local 103, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Boston.

Mr. Connors is the father of the bill which compelled all electricians in the State to secure licenses in order to do electrical work. He still treasures the quill with which the bill was signed and which was presented to him by David I. Walsh, when the latter was Governor.

He is a brother of Sergt. Edward J. Connors, head of the traffic squad of the police department, and Jeremiah F. Connors, a former member of the city government, and now connected with the D. T. Sullivan coal office.

### CO-OP EMPLOYEES HAVE OWN REST HOME

A cooperative rest home has been opened on the shores of the Black Sea by the powerful All Russian Union of Consumer Societies. The home has been equipped with playing fields, a library, musical instruments and extensive recreation equip-

ment for the employees of cooperatives. Those who are ill and in need of the rest cure also have the care of a competent physician, without charge. The cooperatives feel they owe this to their employees in return for their faithful service.



# IN MEMORIAM



## Bro. Ralph Moore, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved Brother, Ralph Moore, and

Whereas this Local has lost a true and loyal member and earnest trades unionist; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, keenly deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,  
RALPH BREHMAN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

## Bro. Roy Wilson, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call from his loved ones our esteemed Brother, Roy Wilson, and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 has lost a true and loyal member and good trades unionist; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, greatly deplore our loss and extend our deep sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,  
RALPH BREHMAN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

## Bro. Arvid A. Palmer, L. U. No. 106

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our beloved brother, Arvid A. Palmer, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

S. C. KELLER,  
C. A. CARLSON,  
JOHN CROWE,  
Committee.

## Bro. John Culloton, L. U. No. 9

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved Brother, John Culloton, our good friend and companion, and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers greatly deplores his loss, we wish to express at this time how deeply indebted we are to our late Brother for his efforts to promote true unionism among us; and

Whereas our dear Brother's death is a great loss to his bereaved family and friends, we are certain that the knowledge of what he was in life will strengthen them to bear their trial and we commend them to the great Consoler of humankind to aid them; and be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers extends its deepest sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,  
RALPH BREHMAN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

## Bro. E. L. Carpenter, L. U. No. 106

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our beloved brother, E. L. Carpenter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

S. C. KELLER,  
C. A. CARLSON,  
JOHN CROWE,  
Committee.

## Bro. Thomas C. Staines, L. U. No. 46

Bro. Thomas C. Staines' sudden death on July 4 has filled us with deep sorrow and regret.

As an officer and member of Local Union No. 46, he was always present to share its duties and responsibilities.

Such faithfulness to our cause merits our highest commendation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his mother and loved ones in this hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, a copy sent to his mother, and a copy furnished our official Journal.

P. F. KINNIE,  
A. L. SMITH,  
H. M. SAYERS,  
Committee.

## Bro. I. F. Blackmar, L. U. No. 65

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from us Brother Blackmar; and

Whereas Local Union No. 65, I. B. E. W., feels the loss of an old and valued member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in memoriam; spread these resolutions on our minutes; publish them in our official Journal and send a copy to the bereaved family.

L. MAHER,  
L. MULHOLLAND,  
F. ALEXANDER,  
Committee.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## READ

St. Paul's proposal for cooperation of building trades.

Los Angeles' account of succesful organization campaign.

Kokomo's excellent plans for union education.

Bachie's wise spill on evolution.

The Copyist's story of his vacation.

*And All the Other Good Letters.*

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM A MEMBER AT LARGE

Editor:

Some time ago a brother was asking about some of the older members and what had become of them. There are several of them about whose whereabouts I would like to know. Here are a few of them—Nick Matthews, Abe Goode, Frank Wooley, John and Al Blystowe, Guy Doris, Jim Shea, Hal (Tub) Rice, of Niles, Mich., Charlie Ingraham, Tennessee Red, Pat Knappe, Spot Runkles, Ole and Andrew Haugen and the Gantt Brothers. This is just a few of them, who were walking sticks about twenty years ago—all good linemen and good fellows, too.

If this gets by the waste basket, I will tell you about a cooperative colony next time.

THEO. (SWEDE) LANDRUM.

Newllano, La.

## SMOOT ON EVOLUTION

Editor:

I trust that I shall not shock any of you boys this month, but you see, the duty of a scribe is two-fold. He must pass out information and do it in an entertaining and interesting manner if he is to please his readers. This month I propose, with the permission of Ye Editor, to get out of the beaten path and take up the question of evolution. The same is a topic of general interest today due to the Scopes case. I spoke somewhat of evolution last month and propose to go on from where I left off. In writing this article I want it distinctly understood that I am neither trying to start an argument nor attempting in any way to antagonize the individual beliefs of the readers.

The nation today, yes, the entire civilized world, has focused its attention upon Dayton, Tenn. Here in this little town is being

waged a battle between instinct and intelligence, between religion and science, between intolerance and tolerance. This battle has arisen out of the fact that a teacher in a public school of the Great State of Tennessee has dared to lay before his students some of the fundamental facts regarding the origin of man.

A farmer legislator introduced into the legislature a bill which made criminal the teaching of any theory of the origin of man which was contrary to that theory taught by the Jewish Bible. The act appears to me to be a covert attempt to introduce the Bible into the public schools of Tennessee and outlaw science. The attempt to introduce the Bible into the public schools has failed in every State where it has been attempted. Should the Bible be taught simply as a code of morals and not as a scientific text upon such fundamental matters as evolution, geology and astronomy, we might have no objection to its introduction into the schools. That it is absolutely not to be relied upon as an authoritative text upon these matters I propose to attempt to prove by setting before you the two stories of evolution and the origin of the universe, the Biblical and the scientific. I feel that I am well within the law in doing this since Grape Juice Bryan, that Grand Old Grandstander, and Also Ran, and would-be savior of the entire world and the Democratic party in particular, has started his campaign in Dayton to the tune of the Sermon on the Mount. He lacks only the presence of Billy Sunday to give the prosecution the aspect of conducting either a Holy Roller or Howling Methodist camp meeting. Bryan is attempting to establish a certain religious belief by law. The defense is attempting to establish a broader and more intelligent religious belief by tearing away the blinds from the eyes of the younger generation and permitting them to get a greater and more comprehensive view of nature thereby creating within it a deeper love for the cosmic mind.

We fear that Mr. Bryan has, through his old age and many defeats as a leader of the people, suffered softening of the brain. He appears to be unable to remember from day to day just what he has said the day before. Before the trial at Dayton opened he declared that it was to be a conflict to the death between science and religion, that all points of both sides should be given an airing and that the court would decide who was the victor. Now that the trial is in progress Mr. Bryan has switched and doesn't want an airing of the conflicting views. After you have finished reading this article I

think that you will agree that he shows very good judgment in not wishing to hold the Book of Genesis of the Jewish Bible up to too close a scrutiny. However, since Mr. Bryan asserted in the beginning that both sides should openly set forth their evidence to sustain their views, we will proceed to go into the case and hear the testimony. The Book of Genesis has the floor.

The Book of Genesis in its own defense states that in the beginning there was nothing but void, no elements, no matter, no light, no dark, twilight nor dusk. There was nothing but nothing with the exception of the Deity. That out of this vast and infinite void of nothingness with absolutely nothing to work with, the Deity created the universe. Very well, let us see if there is some way in which we can get an idea of this.

Let us take a glass sphere of any dimensions and suppose that all matter of whatsoever nature has been exhausted from it and that by some special kind of covering both light and dark are also excluded. Now, in this void of nothingness we gradually see concrete objects taking form. That is exactly what happened in the beginning according to the book of Genesis. It is very simple. Out of nothing something has been created.

Man has a little something over the universe. He was created out of the tangible product of nothingness. Then to vary the scheme of things, woman was created from the rib of man. She must, therefore, be superior to man and more refined than man since she is the third and final product of nothingness, that is, from nothingness came the universe and consequently dust; from the dust of nothingness came man; and from man who was the product of the dust which came from nothing, came woman. In brief, man is the refined product of nothingness and woman the super refined.

There is only one point which gets me. I cannot seem to grasp a condition which contains no element of either light or dark; I admit it, I am stuck, I can not give you any illustration which would convey an idea of such a situation to you.

Now, that is the story of creation which the State of Tennessee has attempted to verify and legalize by statute. Oh, yes, the entire job of creating something from nothing occurred about seven thousand years ago and occupied six days. We presume that they were eight-hour days since we have no record of any work being performed after the sun went down.

The Book of Genesis of the Jewish Bible having given its views upon creation, we will now call in science for its views.

Mr. Scientist states simply that the universe was and is. That the earth is many, many million years old and began its career as the earth as a molten mass which had broken away from a mother body—presumably the sun; that in eons of time through its continual contact with the surrounding and enveloping atmosphere, it gradually was cooled off and formed a crust on its surface.

That this cooling process continued through more ages until the vapor caused by the contact with the hot body was able to condense and collect on the surface of the earth as water. More ages passed and through the natural laws of nature—erosion—soil was formed. Now, having formed a base to support it, nature through her own methods, produced life. That is, life was produced by the combination of certain elements combining under special and peculiar conditions. Science holds that the first forms of life were naturally marine and possibly of a vegetable nature; that animal life was produced from this marine vegetable life by natural laws of evolution. Science believes this because of the fact that there is still in existence a form of marine life which bears out the idea of this transition from the vegetable to the animal. This specie is found in the ocean is a form of life having characteristics of the two kingdoms. It is rooted to the bed of the ocean and has stalk and stem but instead of assimilating its nourishment as plants do it seizes its prey as an animal would. Again, some scientists believe that the first form of life was of an animal nature and uni-cellular such as the amoeba and that this specie of which we have just spoken marks the transition of the animal to the vegetable. It is the latter theory with which we are most concerned as I believe that that theory is held by the majority. Science further believes that this unit cell, through the laws of self preservation, combined with other cells of like character and through the form of theory combinations particular cells began to perform particular functions. Of course, all of this took countless ages.

Portland, Oreg.

SMOOT.

(To Be Continued)

### LOCAL NO. 3 SENDS LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO LATE SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S WIDOW

The following letter has been sent Mrs. La Follette for Local No. 3:

"July 16, 1925.

"My Dear Mrs. La Follette:

"At a largely attended regular meeting of the above-named organization held recently, it was moved and unanimously voted that I be instructed to convey to you our deep sympathy and regret over the great loss you have suffered in the death of your illustrious and beloved husband, Robert La Follette. The American Trade Labor Movement, our beloved country, the United States and humanity as a whole have lost one of their most loyal, patriotic, staunchest supporters, and sincerest uplifters, and his illustrious name, memory and acts, as a citizen and Representative of his loved State, Wisconsin, and the United States Government, will always be remembered

by all industrious and patriotic citizens from all walks of life.

"In closing I desire once again in behalf of Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and myself to convey to you, his beloved wife and widow, our deepest condolences and heartfelt sympathetic regrets.

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN GOODBODY,

"Secretary, Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers."

### L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The election of Local No. 1 was held on Saturday, June 27; poles opened at 9 a. m. and closed at 8 p. m. A lot of interest was taken in the election and all of the brothers were out to do their duty; they voted for the men whom they thought were best qualified.

A number of questions were injected into this election, some were just and some were unjust; the ball was batted around and around as they always do on an occasion of this kind, but the rank and file as a rule can boil the mulligan down and get the meat out of the pot, as it proved in this case.

The Harmonys had it all figured, there was nothing to do but count the ballots.

The United League also had done a little doping and felt sure of their success, the latter's figures proved successful with the following results:

Bro. James F. Casey of the Harmonys, was reelected president.

Bro. Arthur F. Schading of the United League, was reelected business agent with the balance of the League ticket.

At a recent election of officers at the Building Trades Council, Brother Schading was elected vice president. McNamare, of the Asbestos Workers, was succeeded as president by Barry, of the Iron Workers. Cassidy was reelected secretary.

On July 15, we renewed our agreement with the contractors; wages remain at \$1.50 per hour.

To members of Local No. 1: The election is over, there is a lot of work to be done, so ye apostles of Harmony, and ye followers of the United League, stack arms and forever remember that harmony and unity are the strength and support of all well regulated institutions.

In unity there is strength, therefore keep up the strength of our organization by uniting and backing up the officers whom you have elected; give them your undivided support and forget your petty grievances.

H. P. KOENIG,

Press Secretary.

Workers deserve as much attention as machinery.—Federated Railwayman.

### L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As closing time comes five days earlier than usual, will try to get a few lines in so as not to be absent.

Work in our jurisdiction is hanging on wonderfully well this year, and we only hope it remains that way for awhile. Our city job continues to furnish us with most of our new members. We had an open meeting the night of July 16, and was informed after the meeting that thirty-two linemen signed their name on the dotted line. Not so bad for one night's work. Our Local continues to have good attendance, and if we grow in membership in the next few weeks, as we have in the past, we will have to have a larger meeting hall. The speakers for our open meeting were our International Vice President T. C. Vickers, C. M. Feider, of the Sign Writers, and John S. Horn, member of Board of Public Works. Needless to say each of the speakers certainly did well; each put his views in words so nicely that both secretaries were kept busy with new applicants. The Local gave both Brother Feider and Brother Horn a rising vote of thanks for what they did for us, and as to Brother Vickers, we will show our appreciation of him, by giving him our support at the coming convention, and hope to see the same thing done by all the Locals in the seventh district. Brother Vickers has more than made good, and we hope to retain him in his present capacity. We have had more prosperity and harmony during the last two administrations than we ever had in this district before, and we of Local 18 would like to see it continue as at present.

So far our Local has not submitted any recommendations as to changes in the by-

## NOTICE

To All Local Unions:

Local Union No. 609 has been unable to hold meetings for the election of officers, and the general transaction of business, for some time, owing to the membership being scattered and unable to attend.

After taking the matter up with International Representative Thos. E. Lee, it was decided to amalgamate with Local No. 73 until such time as conditions favored reorganization, probably in 1926.

Initiation fees, dues and working conditions for all members coming under Local No. 609's jurisdiction, to be the same as under No. 609's charter, which will be held in escrow with the No. 609, pending reorganization.

Any information regarding former members of No. 609 will be furnished on request by Local No. 73, from No. 609's files.

Fraternally yours,

WM. F. BARD,  
Acting Financial Secretary.

laws. Nor are we a party to any. Our delegates are broad minded men and will consider anything in reason, and if shown that an amendment will be of benefit to the Brotherhood, it will certainly have their support. As my time is short for getting these few lines to the editor before closing time, will dead end at this.

J. E. HORNE,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.**

Editor:

By the time this letter reaches the readers, the convention will be over. Sorry to say we are not able to send our delegates. We elected them and tried hard to raise the cash to send them on. It could not be done. Here's hoping for a big success. Seemingly nothing has been left undone for entertainment, comfort, etc. This Local is going to watch for the convention report, knowing that after the convention we will be a bigger and better Brotherhood.

In regard to local conditions, I want to say that we have still a few brothers on the waiting list. But several large projects will be ready soon and we hope to have all brothers working then. Two brothers deposited their traveler, Brother O'Hanlon, of No. 5, Pittsburgh, who will run the Church job, and Brother O'Mailly, of Local No. 33, New Castle. We welcome these brothers to our Local and hope to have them with us for some time.

Now I got some confidential information about Brothers Fred Guff, and Fred Magee. And since this information was given to me confidentially, I am asking you brothers not to tell everyone; keep it yourself. It is only as a brother that I am telling you the secret. Well, shoot you say; so here goes. Bro. Fred Guff is the pusher on the job, but he and Bro. Fred Magee seemed to have quite a time with the "pictures," I should say plans. The Mercyhurst job was laid out wrong and did not correspond with their shanty, that is to say, looking at the plans and placing them on the desk as the building, they are upside down (the plans, not these brothers). They did look into the windows of the shanty from the outside to scan the plans, but this being rather inconvenient, they decided to tear down the shanty and rebuild it to suit the circumstance. Now building, shanty and plans all harmonize and "All's well." Ahem.

Brother Barnes has convinced himself and Brother Rosenberg that it is Father John's medicine that they need. They now buy it wholesale.

Brother Kreschnewski was told to make a ground connection on the Epp job. He was not quite sure of the kind of pipes, whether gas or water, so he bored a hole in one of them and discovered it was a water pipe; just the thing for a nice ground.

But on the other hand it made a swimming pool out of that basement and that particular day being a very hot one, Bro. Jim Monroe takes a dip in the pool. He now is nursing a cold for he stayed in too long.

To be continued when the weather gets cooler.

J. WINTER.

**L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Editor:

Los Angeles, the magic word, spoken by everyone; somewhere, some place, and sometime, everyone has said to himself, "Some day I am going to Los Angeles." 83 has elected me to broadcast for the coming year. So stand by for some news of salubrious, sunkist, sunny, southern California, the land of perpetual sunshine and flowers.

Well, folks, we just had an election, and when the smoke of battle cleared away, we found Bros. H. A. Hrosley, president; C. I. Baquet, vice president; I. W. Lester, recording secretary; Bob Collier, financial secretary; J. Flea McDonald, press secretary; T. W. LaMarr, first inspector; H. B. Karr, second inspector; R. A. Poston, foreman. For Executive Board we have J. C. Thrailkill, George H. White, L. Moore, Harry Corwin, F. W. Knause. Delegates to the convention, Bill Edwards, Walt Smith, and yours truly, with I. W. Lester as alternate. For Business Agent, Bill Edwards.

With this line-up we hope to accomplish many of the desired results in the coming year, and we feel absolutely certain that with the cooperation of the members, we will do it.

A word about the convention: electricity as the basic industry ranks in the first division and we sincerely hope that this convention will come out with the biggest men in the Brotherhood, and that the amendment to our constitution will make it truly a Brotherhood.

To the conventioners that are on the Chicago train we wish to say, that we feel highly pleased that you are going to honor us with your visit to our "fair city." We are going to bend every effort to show you a royal good time. Through the medium of the Joint Executive Board of Southern California we have every reason to believe that you will leave us with the idea that some day you will come back to Los Angeles to make your home.

Watch for my letters from time to time and you will get in on the know about the many things you have seen in the pictures and read in the papers.

Trusting that the coming convention will be the greatest ever.

Yours,

J. FLEA McDONALD.

## L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Things have been pretty quiet in Local No. 110 for some time, and especially as to news that would interest our brother electrical workers throughout the country. At least that is the way it has appeared to us. It has been called to our attention, however, that many of the things that seem to us here in St. Paul to be very commonplace and trivial may be of considerable interest to others in other parts of the country. That being the case we shall have to endeavor to send in our letters to the editor more often.

At the election which took place last meeting, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Gus. E. Brissman; vice president, George Garney; business agent, Wm. Boland; financial secretary, E. L. Duffy; recording secretary, O. L. Johnson; trustee, Baldwin Svendsen; treasurer, J. A. Soderberg; first inspector, Al Magnuson; second inspector, Tom Griffin; foreman, Cy Bumas; executive board, John Hoy, Ole Anderson, Geo. Dempsey, Tom Duffy, O. L. Johnson.

The following were selected as delegates to the International Convention: Gus Brissman and J. J. McCoy. The selection of delegates to the International Convention were the only officers for which there seemed to be any semblance of a contest. Brother Brissman, who has represented the Local previously at conventions, received by far the most votes. The writer is of the opinion that it shows a healthy condition of the Local when there are two or more candidates running for each of the different offices of the Local. Where only one candidate is nominated for each office and the election becomes merely a matter of form, it shows an apathy and disinterestedness on the part of the membership, which is not for the best interests of the Local. A friendly spirit of rivalry will do much to interest the membership in the affairs of the Local, and the members elected will feel in duty bound to make greater efforts for the organization.

Arrangements are being made by Local No. 292, of Minneapolis, and Locals No. 902 and No. 110, of St. Paul, to welcome the delegates to the International Convention who will go through St. Paul on the special train to Seattle. We are expecting delegates to stop over here for a couple of hours at least and will do our best to entertain them while they are here. The details we will leave to your imagination. We especially wish to thank Brother Broach and the brothers in Chicago, who have so generously assisted Local 110 in this affair.

We hope that the delegates will give serious consideration to the problems that are confronting us at the present time. One of them is unemployment. Our experience in the past has been that many of our members have been employed only part of the time. Some of them who have been out of

work for a considerable period, and with their expenses going on as usual, have not been able to pay their dues and they were finally dropped from the Local. Many of these men mean to be right and it is a shame that they should be dropped when they could not pay their dues on account of unemployment. Local No. 110 has done everything in its power to aid these men, but no Local is able to continually advance per capita tax for its unemployed members for any length of time. It seems to me that it would be better to pay a little higher dues when one is working and none when he is not working than the plan followed at present. Of course, the 90 cents per month insurance could not be included in this under the present arrangement.

The clause in the constitution on unemployment does not seem to be adequate for the situation. It seems too cumbersome and I am wondering if it has been made much use of. This matter should be well considered in the light of the article that appeared in the June Journal entitled "Mentioning That Rainy Day," so that we may be able to hold our unemployed members during the period of depression.

Ultimately the trade unions of the country will be faced with the necessity of demanding that the industries must take care of the unemployed men who make a living in that industry. This is now being done in some of the needle trade unions. In other words, each industry must take care of the unemployed in that industry.

Another matter that is very important is that there should be steps taken to bring about better cooperation between the unions in the building trades industry. We have noticed how the open shoppers have drawn together their forces. In other words they are now putting up a united front in all their attacks against the unions and against union conditions. The electrical workers union no longer negotiates with the employing electrical contractors, but with employers who have been instructed how far they can go in their negotiations with us. They have the solid support of the other employing contractors in the building trades and some other elements besides. So far in this locality we have seen no serious division in their ranks; they have stood and are standing together on this matter.

The employers have changed their tactics; why should we not change ours? In fact, common sense tells us that this must be done if we are to meet the new situations. We have seen many unions in the building trades beaten singly while other unions of this industry have stood idly by. It is really becoming suicidal for one craft to attempt anything by itself. It is evident that sooner or later some change must be made in the form of organization in the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. if we are to be able to hold our own and advance.



The Locals in the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have given up some of their rights and privileges to the International. This is necessary if there is to be any organization at all worth while. In a like manner it will be necessary for the different Internationals in the Building Trades to give up some of their individual autonomy to the Building Trades Department if this organization is to unite the different Internationals in compact and effective body. It seems to me that as new conditions are arising that necessity will drive us to think more and more as workers in the building trade industry than as workers in a particular craft.

Brother Kumhera, who was seriously burned at Superior, Wis., some time ago and was in a hospital here for many months, was through here the other day going to a job on the west coast. He says he is O. K. except that his eyesight has been slightly impaired. He is certainly looking fine considering the shape he was in some time ago. It must have been his courage that pulled him through in such fine shape.

O. L. JOHNSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.

Editor:

Local No. 141 has decided that it wants to see itself in print; so yours truly has been appointed press secretary for the year.

We're still on strike here after four years of struggle, and are proud of the fact that we haven't lost but two men in that time, and they were simply permit card men.

Work here has been very poor for a while back, most of us just getting a couple of days work a week.

We had a well-attended meeting last week. All the brothers had a chance to grind their axes as it was election night. The following brothers were elected to office: R. J. Harney, president; Earl Keyser, vice president; Geo. Raab, treasurer; Frank Smith, financial secretary; C. H. Armstrong, recording secretary.

It seems we just can't get any one with pull enough to oust Brother Raab as cashier; he's had the job so long he doesn't pass around the stogies after election any more, but rather takes it as a matter of course.

We have had Brother McCadden, of the International Office, with us for the last two weeks, and he has been buzzing around helping us to straighten out our difficulty and our hats are off to him, for he's surely a hustler.

Well this is enough for a starter.

R. J. HARNEY.

#### L. U. NO. 145, DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Some time ago L. U. No. 635, of Davenport, Ia., sent out an appeal to the L. U.'s in the I. B. E. W. for one of our brothers who met with an accident. I am herein enclosing a copy of donators and the amount donated for publication in the WORKER. Hope there are no mistakes in the list. If any exist, or if there are any omissions we will be only too glad to correct the same.

R. L. TAYLOR,  
Press Secretary.

P. S. Will just add here that L. U.'s 485, Rock Island, Ill., and No. 635, Davenport, Iowa, have joined hands—in other words amalgamated. We are now recognized as L. U. No. 145, I. B. E. W. More news later.

Received from outside Locals for Leo Kays benefit fund:

Local Union	
415.....	\$5.00
298.....	5.00
377.....	7.00
627.....	1.00
26.....	16.00
477.....	5.00
631.....	5.00
599.....	9.35
716.....	8.53
288.....	8.40
1.....	28.45
53.....	8.50
594.....	1.50
30.....	6.50
413.....	10.00
117.....	4.30
122.....	5.00
134.....	25.00
394.....	5.00
245.....	4.25
60.....	5.00
319.....	14.30
544.....	5.00
94.....	2.00
322.....	3.00
33.....	5.00
461.....	5.00
113.....	2.50
110.....	3.00
106.....	5.00
308.....	10.00
78.....	3.65
176.....	5.00
296.....	3.50
135.....	2.00
237.....	8.00
552.....	5.00
704.....	5.00
688.....	2.01
107.....	1.00
522.....	5.19
500.....	5.00
613.....	5.00

## Local Union

309.....	16.30
570.....	1.00
340.....	7.35
595.....	3.50
466.....	5.00
271.....	7.50
39.....	12.70
38.....	24.12
18.....	5.00
195.....	10.00
83.....	9.10
84.....	7.25
178.....	5.00
369.....	4.00
125.....	5.00
417.....	2.00
15.....	2.00
711.....	5.00
340.....	2.00
364.....	4.40
192.....	5.00
109.....	15.00
229.....	2.50
292.....	2.00
262.....	5.00
953.....	2.00
72.....	2.00
430.....	5.00
465.....	5.00
65.....	10.00
230.....	25.00
86.....	5.00
352.....	10.00
551.....	5.00
62.....	10.05
485.....	28.25
635.....	33.25
Total received.....	\$587.20
Paid Leo Kay April 4, 1925.....	\$250.00
Paid Leo Kay May 16, 1925.....	287.15
Paid Leo Kay May 23, 1925.....	20.00
Paid Leo Kay May 29, 1925.....	10.05
Refund Local 635.....	20.00
	\$587.20
L. U. 226.....	2.00
L. U. 367.....	8.00
	\$597.20

R. L. TAYLOR,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Starting off. This city is hoping there will be no suspension of miners' operations, for when they rest so do a number of our members. So, Bachie, see what influence you can use at the conference now at Atlantic City. I just returned from a month's vacation—I mean work—in the beautiful city of Pond Hill, Pa., turning a steam plant over to electric power; and, boys, there are plenty of snakes there—rattlers, coppers, racers; all

kinds. Lequalt, who was with me, was so used to them he used to let them lie under his bench while eating his lunch.

Bro. Cunnie Piatt just returned from several weeks in Atlantic City with his family, and Ford. They brought along a beautiful coat of tan. However he will not depart with much information as to what kind of bathing suits were worn, as he is too modest.

Bro. Bill Bauman just returned from Suffolk, Va., after a week of rest. But wait, Brother Bill Piatt will next depart for a month in Cuba and the West Indies with his family. Yes, all our boys here save up for vacation but most money is spent getting ready to go.

Now off the vacation stuff to business. Rusty, old boy, we never will be able to do anything with Stone & Webster as they bring their rats along. The big boss is a native of Indianapolis, Ind., and I do not know how many others came from that section, but if there are any union men among that crowd they have not deposited their cards. We have a few of our men in their crowd but at a place so distant from here that it is hard to interest our men to apply for work.

We have a couple of men idle at present but luckily unemployment does not last long. I hope Scranton is busy and I also hope you can settle the West Pittston "portion," that being one of your companies. I think you could settle that there, better than here. L. U. 163 signed up a couple bad shops the past month. We also placed several men on the new Retreat Power Plant, a small place, but it means a long job for a few. Now, boys of 163 some of you are starting to slip back with your dues and just like kids have to be shaken up as a reminder. Don't forget it. It is your local union as well as mine and we are doing business at the same old stand. My earnest advice is pay up, now, for if there is a suspension your work will perhaps fall off and it does not take three months to roll you out of standing and six months to make you go kerflop. What seems wrong? The big towns never write to the WORKER! Chicago, New York, Washington. Don't they have any locals? Come on in if you are doing business. Let us know what is doing. Perhaps we can improve our locals by your letters. Will expect to see a letter in by October at least.

PARKS.

## L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211—WORLD'S PLAYGROUND

Editor:

It is to laugh—that farce just finished at Dayton, who cares whence we sprang. The hereafter is the only place to interest me, that and the linen knickers Walt Cameron and Bugs Lehrer are now supporting.

Take a first class self-respecting monkey and I am sure he would most emphatically deny any relationship to some of the present day humans.

For instance, it has been proven that monkeys, elephants, horses and dogs are the wisest of animals and the easiest trained to do almost human stunts. Now let any one of those be burned by fire and you couldn't get them within a hundred yards of flames the second time. But not so with the average man. There is no doubt that most of us he-males have at some time taken a chance with Lady Luck and John Barleycorn and most of us receive a severe ticking not only once but each and every time it happened. Some were gluttons for punishment and came back for more (experience is a harsh taskmaster) and got it. Huh? Well there is my argument in a nut-shell. Would our Simian friend and the others have come back the second time? Blah, a couple o'times more.

We had 368,000 visitors over the Fourth and on July 6th the bank deposits totalled three and three-quarters millions, which goes to prove that we are still "The World's Playground" despite the fact that several of the Florida scribes are trying to steal that phrase. Be careful as it is now copyrighted by this city.

The bathing has been great even at night and the guards and censors have been quite busy. At the beginning of the season the city dads decided to allow the one-piece suit providing the skirt came within three inches of the knees. However, that didn't suit many of the girls and they shortly were wearing 'em about eight sizes too small and in several instances no skirt at all, resulting in the old Mackintosh law being revived and now everybody must be covered completely while on the way to the beach. Give some folks an inch and they'll take a mile, and spoil it for others.

However, again those aforesaid suits remind me of Harry Lauder's little ditty, "My Bony, Bony Lassie." He must have strolled along our shores. Quite to the contrary is the lassie of all hills and no valleys but strange as it may seem the bigger they are, the scantier the suit.

Walt Cameron, who has been around these diggins since 211 was a pup, is going to represent us at Seattle. He is a square shooter, so treat him kindly and don't forget the Old Home.

Yes, sir, surely wish I were going along as the strawberries must be ripe out at Rainier Beach. Well do I remember them. It took a doctor over two hours to remove some rock salt from certain portions of my anatomy. The same was deposited there while stealing said berries. Then there is the "remittance man" of Victoria and Vancouver, who used to entertain his victim with tales of the rich relatives back East. I learned them all by heart and fell but once for the sob story.

I wonder if the hostile shacks are still ditching the boys in Hungry Man's Canyon. Perhaps, my old colleague, Whitey Smoot, now of Portland, can tell us. I was glad to see him back in these columns again and

hope that the editor can always give him space.

I was sorry to learn that 53 is quitting as a regular contributor as the volume of letters has fallen off again to an alarming degree. Perhaps the 'warm weather has something to do with it. At any rate the old-timers are sticking to the job.

Just finished a very pleasant week on the Million Dollar Pier, working with Bob, the Armbrus, "Bow-wow" Potter, the Reverend Edward W. Jones, Dan Geary, Harry Martin and Little Dock, the Jockey. It was one good mob to be with and I enjoyed the arguments between "Bow-Wow" and the "Parson."

If you readers don't believe we have some ball team just ask I. P. Kloter, who saw one game while here on a flying business trip. The boys have had some hard bumps here of late and our mascot has gone hungry, but nevertheless my challenge to that gang of sandlotters out in Pasadena still holds good for ten thousand a side.

The inside work has fallen off considerably so all the out-of-town boys are out and several of the residents. All of the line-men are working with prospects for a good summer and fall. I found out today one of the reasons why the light company pays but 77½ cents for hikers. When I stopped in the office to pay the monthly bill I counted no less than five white collars who were doing absolutely nothing but staring into space. The only one who was at all working was the cashier and she is always busy. After settling the bill I stood on the corner and for fifteen minutes those clerks didn't budge an inch. Do away with so much useless clerical expense and the mechanic will be able to get what is justly his. To me, those clerks were a gang of parasites who were keeping a good man out of a job.

It is about time to evolute for supper so here's wishing the delegates a wonderful time in Seattle, and don't do anything I wouldn't (you know the old saying—try anything once).

BACHIE.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

We had planned a week end trip—Hasselberger, the women folks and myself. Two hundred pounds of feminine loveliness which was to occupy a portion of the rear seat, caused Jack considerable concern and he immediately shipped the old Ford off to the repair shop for general overhauling prior to our get-a-way. Incidentally it was a jaunty crew that left Cincy on a Friday afternoon impressed with the idea of being real vacationists. Our first stop-over was Lancaster, which was reached quite late; we had our choice of only a few small hotels—all of them somewhat shabby in appearance, dim lit and the management not inclined to questioning. It had been a work day for both

Jack and myself (can not vouch for the rest of the crew) so we were quite ready to hang up without much investigation as to who offered the best accommodations. Saturday morning, early, found us again on the highway. We soon made Newark, then Zanesville, which proved to be one of the best small towns that we struck. Shortly following our lunch at Janesville we arrived at Buckeye Lake, which was to be the terminal of our much-talked of and planned trip. I would suggest to anyone seeking the rest cure, not to overlook Buckeye Lake. Our one handicap was limited time. Some 4,000 furnished cottages, hotels, two large dancing pavilions, and many amusement concessions built along a fourteen-mile lake offers every opportunity to relieve one's mind of the daily grind left behind. You immediately mingle with a carefree bunch; no one seems to know or care what time it is, but all appear to be one large pleasure seeking family. It is said that many of these little cottages are leased yearly by town highflyers who find life a bit ragged and seek to have their own little rendezvous. I imagine it to be a wonderful spot for the tired business man to vacation with his stenographer or private secretary. We left Buckeye Lake Sunday afternoon in a driving rain—the first and only misfortune during our entire trip. Columbus was reached in time for seven o'clock dinner—then Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati.

There is a small modest looking gray brick residence—well up off the main thoroughfare, with a hand rail to guide you up the 16 front steps—located at 1745 Hopkins Ave. Norwood. It was here we found ourselves at 2 a. m. Monday—much to the satisfaction of all concerned. I was busily engaged unstrapping and separating bags and suitcases (some of which contained my two evening suits, one cutaway, three golf suits, etc., together with property of the Missus, a handkerchief, hair net, and vanity case), from every conceivable point and position that Ford offers for that purpose. We had made about 450 miles mostly over the National and Dixie Highways, at times in heavy traffic, but we were now home without accident which was cause for the entire party to feel grateful, especially since both highways are splotted here and there with the horrible, gruesome markings of white crosses indicating spots of tragic death to many. I remember counting twelve of the crosses, four of which were in one spot.

It takes an occasional puff of gaiety to make a fellow really appreciate his daily work. There is something restful to me in anything away from the regular routine. Monday we were again ready to do our bit and do it better, perhaps, than we did prior to our little jaunt.

Our general work report this month is not a great improvement over the last. While it is quite true that some of the idle brothers have secured employment, it is in most cases only temporary, as no large construction as

yet has reached the stages which would offer permanent relief to the worst unemployment situation that No. 212 has been confronted with for some time past. We are pleased to note that our sick and disabled list of brother members is smaller at the present writing than at any time during the past year.

Extending a word of encouragement and good cheer to the few who misfortune in the form of sickness or otherwise has called upon.

I remain,  
THE COPYIST.

### L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Vacation time has arrived and many of our Brothers have requested transportation for their families to some of the interesting and wild spots on the Chicago & North Western Railway.

During the vacation period we have more or less trouble in obtaining card men to fill temporary vacancies, and in some instances our members are required to work 12 hours in order to cover a period of twenty-four hours when one of the eight-hour shifts are vacant. Of course they are paid the overtime rates, but the boys do not like the idea of overworking themselves in hot weather in order to get a couple of weeks off.

I find, however, that our Local Chairmen have made arrangements with their Committee at their respective points to overcome this condition by permitting certain men who are qualified to act as relief men during such period. This is very proper as it is almost impossible to get men to accept temporary employment outside of Chicago.

Our new Agreement, amended effective January 1, 1925, has been printed by the Railroad and will be distributed to each and every member as per our Agreement. Those not receiving same will kindly advise Bro. Roy Westgard.

Some more important news in the Electrical field is that management of C. & N. W. Railway has been inspecting two gas electric locomotives for switch engine use in the City of Chicago in order to eliminate smoke. To date nothing definite as to actual purchase has been received; however, we shall be more than glad to give further information on the electrification of the C. & N. W. Railway terminal territory.

With automatic train control and electric locomotives on the C. & N. W. it will be but a few years when Local Union 214 will double its membership.

The Cooperative System has been extended to Winona, Minn., and Escanaba, Mich. Shops, and is a great success. The fourth and fifth weeks of July, your Business Agents of the Six Crafts, along with representatives of the Railroad will install the Cooperative System at Missouri Valley,

Boone and Belle Plaine, Iowa; Milwaukee, New Butler, and Kaukauna, Wis.

Brothers Wright and Westgard are attending the I. B. E. W. Convention at Seattle so do not be disappointed if your communications are not answered promptly.

With good luck and best wishes for a happy vacation; you will not hear from Local Union 214 for at least another month.

ROY WESTGARD.

#### L. U. NO. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.

Editor:

In order to save the dollar penalty imposed by the good brothers and help make our plan of having a letter in the WORKER each month a success, we will try to do our part as press secretary for August.

Work around here has been fairly good until the last month when the bottom fell out, with no prospect of much building or anything going on, most of our members keep employed with the Power Company or one of the local contractors where they hold a steady job.

I have noticed several good articles in the WORKER lately such as stricter inspections, exemption from dues after being in good standing for twenty-five years, and suppression of reports of booze parties, and use of cuss words in the WORKER. I believe these should be taken care of by each Local and lots of good could thereby be accomplished.

Several months ago an ordinance was brought before our city council for passage, to license the electrical contractor, but the electrical worker received no help and with the number of loop holes in it, we would have been worse off than at present. Luckily it failed to pass. We have a law where the inspector is given more power, with stricter inspections. Better results for all will be obtained under this one.

I see where Brother Soderbeck, of L. U. 255, who went west, seems to think Brother Johnson made a stake as Financial Secretary and bought a home. Well, the other brothers who held the office seem to have done as well or even better. Brother Manley held the office two years and after retiring bought an electric shop and new truck. Brother Talaska, who held it for two months during the unexpired term of Brother Heaney, cleaned up enough so that he hasn't worked for the past five years, bought an Ozarka Radio, Hupmobile Special Eight, and moved off the farm into the city. So I don't think Brother Johnson got away with very much.

We are sorry the July WORKER has not arrived yet, as we know there would be lots of news in it to answer this month.

This will be continued next month by, I believe, Brother Bruce, who is press secretary for September.

C. MARGENAN,  
August Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHERINE'S, ONT.

Editor:

You are looking forward to your trip to the convention and good luck to you. May I be able to shake your hand there. For, even one so lowly as T. W. D. is listed by 303 to represent them. The honor of being the first delegate to convention from this Local is worth more to me than the trip. And save for two reasons everything seems conducive to my going. My one regret is (if regrets are in place at such a time) that 303 had a bigger membership. It seems that this district won't be organized. And it isn't that the electrical workers are all so highly paid that they can afford to be without organization. On the contrary they only get what they can, plus what the unions fight for and they share without any hand in the fight. Most of those who read the JOURNAL know all this, and more besides. But in gathering history of why so many electrical workers leave home (the Brotherhood), I find that the reasons or excuses are so many and varied that one could go on till they would drive you out yourself. There is one action that gets hold of me and it's this, that they forget that sacred obligation. And that makes me wonder if it was flavored with any mysticism or bigotry would it be any more binding? I would suggest that all local presidents and vice presidents make their initiations more impressive in fact a special meeting with the full membership present for this purpose only. So that if at any time after they should quit for some of those excuses referred to they will appreciate more fully the brother who comes along. One of our members, Brother Whyte, says to me while talking over 303's troubles that the employers' organizations always settle their differences without any loss to each other, but we seem to specialize in di-

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W. R. SMITH, 4348 Lavex Bldg.  
Kansas City, Mo.

viding. And this is true, division will never bring any good. It will bring that distrust from those who would otherwise stay with us. If any Local president or vice president would like to know what my suggestions are for the initiation I would gladly mail them. Brother Noble was here talking to the boys who should be with us but he reports that they agree all right but won't take an application, and so it goes.

The Street Railway position is unchanged but I notice they are going to vote on a new franchise in this city during convention week. The whole thing is one great puzzle and it worries me to think that the biggest buck has come from the local Street Railway Union in their action. However, they or rather their head office, seem to be willing to cooperate in getting an agreement. Brother Ingles has been here on two or three occasions to meet their organizer, but he did not show up. And so it goes on while our members are waiting. Then the local wiremen seem to dodge us; they don't want any better conditions, apparently quite pleased with things as they are. One good bit of news, I was asked for three applications this evening.

This wishing to print earlier this month has me sitting up late and our letter will have to be short. We are sorry to note that the July issue had no Canadian letters save our own. Also the Brother of 53 says he is going to quit. We will miss you in our columns, so once in a while just drop a line in the special section. The star writers are still with us with all their news, and it is good to hear from so far away as Panama. Truly the Brotherhood is a big influence as the convention will prove.

And to all those Locals of the Coast who are working overtime to make the convention that great success, permit me to ask for our united thanks by being there.

With hopes to be in Chicago on August 9.

THOS. W. DEALY,  
Financial Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

My brothers, we are called to the attention of the death of our newly acquainted Bro. Ray Lagoni. He was an ex-member of Chicago No. 134, and has a splendid record from that city. His dues were always paid three months in advance and his card number was 267376. He had been in our midst about three or four months and was connected with the Coral Gables job. His absence there is deeply felt by the boys on that job. Brother Lagoni was drowned in Snapper Creek, near Cutler, when his car failed to take the sharp curve at that point and his car plunged into the creek. His faults we write upon the sands of time, his virtues upon tablets of love and memory.

Following are the newly made officers for

the present term: President, S. N. Shaw; Vice President, L. B. Rowe; Financial Secretary, L. R. Murdock; Recording Secretary, E. D. Slattery; Treasurer, J. W. Elder; Business Agent, Geo. D. Bowes; 1st Inspector, North Bogue; 2d Inspector, Ed. Ashbee; Foreman, J. S. Langford; Trustee, Paul Cartledge; Executive Board: Harry Albrecht, W. Fred Schafer, E. D. Slattery, Frank Thompson, A. Wilson.

Examining Board: Paul Cartledge, F. J. McGahy, Fred W. Schafer. Delegates to National Convention, Geo. D. Bowes and A. Wilson.

Bro. Joe Williams, an old member of Local 134, came in town today with his family. Brother Williams motored down and said the trip was long but the whole family enjoyed it.

It is reported that Brother Silkknitter has had his gold teeth removed to buy a hotel site in the down town section of Flagler Street.

The following brothers, A. Wilson, Frank Brennan, Frank Watkins, Tommy Carden, (Hootman) Caldwell, Frank Dixon, and Jimmy Hayes were asked to play hand ball within the three mile limit. It seems that the beach isn't big enough or else there are too many young ladies who want to play with them, especially with A. Wilson.

Don't forget, boys; give your Labor Day Committee your best cooperation so as to make it a big success. Bro. Frank Watkins is the chairman of your Local, so help him along.

Bro. Ed. Salter, an old timer from Local No. 3, wants to be remembered to the boys of that Local.

Bro. Pete Schneider once more comes to the front. He is a member of your Labor Day Committee, and from what they say he is going to put some pep in the whole affair. We wonder if Pete got on the committee just to see his name in the WORKER so it will be all over the U. S. A.

Brother Bowes was caught working the other day. He was thinking so hard that he was sweating blood over a very small real estate deal of about \$20,000.

CLAUDE S. MORGAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 455, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Well, brothers, another month has rolled around and we can't tell you with flowers so we will try and tell you through our magazine. Things are about on a standstill in the line game here. We have a full house at present, but hope employment will pick up in the fall as that is our busiest season. We have a pretty good bunch of stick walkers here—good fellows and good workers—and have a very able bunch of officers in our Local.

Bro. D. W. New is our president; R. E.

Dabney, financial secretary; A. B. Bailey, recording secretary; E. H. Charlesworth, foreman; Tom Conley, treasurer, and I don't think we could get a better bunch together. We are just like one big family, all trying to pull for the benefit of our organization and to better our conditions—which we always hope to do and do well.

We are having a little summer here, but it's not as hot as in some parts of the country. We have a breeze most of the time, and we are having the largest summer here in the history of Miami. More people here than at the peak of the season last winter, and more building going on than ever. The boom is on in the building line; no letup to it; and at good wages. Our neighboring city of Hollywood is coming in jumps. It's no more a village but a little city within itself from the Dixie to the sea. And Fort Lauderdale? Well, it's jumping, but Miami beats them all. The boom is here to stay, I hope. We would like to hear from some of the boys who were here last winter. Drop us a line, fellows. We are always glad to hear from you and don't forget Miami Shores when the snow flies. Well, I will have to cut this short as the other Locals want some space in the JOURNAL. I will close with greetings to all the Brotherhood.

E. H. CHARLESWORTH,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

As the time drew near when it behooved me to hustle together some material to maintain my place in the sun in JOURNAL correspondence, it suddenly dawned on me that the JOURNAL goes to press earlier this month.

On these hot July nights it is quite a temptation to use this as an excuse but I'm going to try to make my appearance even if it is worth nothing but consolation for having tried.

Our Ex Board has been working much overtime of late and unusual to union conditions gets no extra pay. The value of their effort is being manifested already by the disposition of various matters of importance including the elimination of what may be termed undesirable applicants who have been delinquent in their payments or who disregard union conditions to all extents.

Together with the joint conference board they are experimenting on methods to abolish the permit plague, that while financially successful has infested the Local to the extent that it skims all the cream in summer and takes what is left during the dull season.

Much progress has been definitely assured by our committee on the joint conference board and we feel that we are paving the way to much better working conditions.

Basket men are scarce and even when prevalent are not in good standing in the opinion of city inspectors who have experienced much difficulty in bringing their work

up to a point that would pass inspection.

Local 567 has extended an offer of entire cooperation with city officials and instructed all members to abide, a procedure that has received avowed recognition.

Our recent election of officers disturbed the personnel that has prevailed for two years.

Bro. A. F. Eagles, who incidentally is president of about every organization with which he is affiliated was elected president of 567 for the ensuing year. President Eagles, who has the reputation of being a capable official and a strict disciple of parliamentary law is expected to be somewhat stern in his disapproval of our sometime listless attitude and unless we are too refractory will greatly benefit us all by his experience.

Bro. George H. T. Sears, whose long name somewhat belies his stature is vice president and may rest assured of our cooperation toward his optimistic personality.

C. Arthur Smith, our financial secretary, needs no eulogy. Any man who can weather the storms of three years on such a job is a hero unsung.

W. E. Leach; this name will again be signed to more high finance documents, checks, etc., than a bank president's and in our estimation serves us as well as could kings of finance and fiction.

Bro. John Q. Fraser, our pepper box member and orator, who never lets anything suspicious get railroaded by unchallenged, was elected trustee. John's versatility extends to the boxing game where he is an attache and referee at one of the clubs in Portland and while some of the boys cross him up in meeting, no one carries it to a point that might invite an exhibition of his pugilistic prowess that most of us recall as real ability a few years ago.

Bro. Harry Doherty was returned as inspector. "Doc." in his quiet, unassuming manner worms his way into individual friendships and is always a credit to the union for his fair play attitude. Of M. M. McKenney as recording secretary, I have nothing to say, just scribble much of the time in a vain attempt to keep pace with some of C. A. Smith's five paragraph motions.

### FORD RUNS 57 MILES ON GALLON OF "GAS"



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My job is a queer one, as press secretary I say too much.

And so on down the line, a tribute to every member of 567 and not space to enumerate but emphasizing Emery B. Walker past president, who is invariably called upon to conduct the installation ceremony which by his capability is always made more impressive.

M. M. McKENNEY,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 620, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Editor:

Just a few lines to let you know No. 62 is still doing business around Youngstown, though our business agent is off. We have settled up for another year at 90 cents per, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday and all holidays. It seems the brothers think they can't get any more. Well, they have not the right kind of men. The home guards don't seem to want any more. I would like to see a good bunch of floaters get in around here. I am sure the P. and O. would not get by so easy.

As it is a few contractors here are building some lines, but they only work in relays.

Bro. Curley Ellenberger was in here for a few weeks, but his feet got itchy and he blew away. Don't know where he went, but hope he has luck. We hate to see him leave for he is a good fighter in the Local.

We have poor meetings. It seems the brothers are afraid to attend meetings. Some of them try to get to one or two meetings a year and that is when wage arguments come up. They are not union men, only card men. Then they wonder why they don't get any more money. Such a member is getting too much now. The only way to get better conditions is to get out and fight for them.

Brother Brownlee and Brother Kinney left here, went East. It seems all the brothers are tired of conditions around here.

I guess the pick handles work them too hard, for she sure is a work house. Seems when they get to be foremen they forget they ever were linemen themselves. Well, they may not always be foremen; they may have to work some day.

Oh, I wonder what became of "Pipe" Brown. Would like to see him pay us a visit, as he is a real "guy" to work with and fights for his rights. We wish him luck wherever he is. It seems the linemen don't stick together right now. We will never get anywhere that way. We have to help one another if we ever want to get anywhere.

I guess I will ring off for this time; will try to write more next time.

OLD RUSTY.

### L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

There is no use wasting time and material to say that we have just had an election of officers, because that is generally the reason for a letter's coming in from a Local that hasn't been heard from for some time.

Well, we had one all right, and believe me, some of us office-seekers had a hard old drill to make the grade. However, Brother King went over for president. But he's got the goat of some of the boys; so everybody seemed to be inclined to decline the nomination for president.

Dagley slipped by for straw boss. Central will continue as recording secretary, and I might say that he has been very efficient in the past. Bridgford is treasurer. He would be all right if he didn't argue so much. Scott is financial secretary and business agent, and it would have been next to an impossibility to have made a better choice.

I don't just remember the elects for the executive board or the trustees, but if anyone wishing their names, will enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope, I will be more than glad to accommodate him with such information.

Conditions here in the Southern Illinois coal fields are pretty slack at present. However, there are rumors in the air that some of the mines will start production again in the near future.

Wage and working conditions here are fairly good; of course, there is always room for improvement. Wiremen scale is \$1.25 per hour, 44-hour week, and linemen 90 cents, time and one-half for over time and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Our Business Agent has been attending our State law-making body at Springfield in behalf of some bills providing for electrical inspectors. He made a very favorable report. Personally I think that laws of this kind should seriously be considered by the electric users as well as the electric workers. We should attempt to educate the general public that electricity is the most dangerous thing it can have in its homes, that is if electrical equipment is not installed properly.

On the other hand electricity is more safe than any other source of light, heat and power if it is properly installed. So the little amount of work that the electrical workers will get from such a law is small compared with the benefit that the general public will reap from the safety clauses of a law of this kind.

Well, the weather is so darned hot I think I'll cut this lecture and if it looks all right in print, I might write again sometime.

W. D. DAGLEY,  
Press Secretary.



**L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS**

Editor:

After some four months I am going to try to break into the columns of our worthy JOURNAL again and let the Brotherhood know just what is going on in electrical circles in Houston and vicinity.

First I want to say that we have just renewed our old agreement for another year. We believe we have a fair wage scale and a reasonably good working agreement. Considering our surroundings in other crafts, we are not entirely satisfied with things as they are and are going to try to eliminate our few unfair shops and get back to the 100 per cent by the time another year rolls around. We therefore recommend that traveling brothers avoid Houston as much as possible unless asked for by this Local, because a crowded loafing list will hamper our plans.

This Local Union has elected two delegates to the Seattle Convention who are coming as free lances with no ax to grind, no pet theories or schemes to offer that will make this old country of ours a paradise for electrical workers. We are coming with an open mind to help put over anything that is advanced for the betterment of the Brotherhood. We believe, however, that most propositions of this nature should come from the paid officers of the Brotherhood who devote their time and effort along these lines; who are continuously seeking a better way to do things which means a better condition on the job. Their experience should be considered when seeking advice on changes in the Brotherhood's method of doing business or changing the laws of the Brotherhood.

This Local Union has the utmost confidence in the honesty and integrity of the official family and confidently expect to have them transmit to the convention many ideas that they have gathered in the last two years for consideration.

The writer and Brother O. G. Carter, our business agent, expect to meet with the Chicago bunch on the Brotherhood special. We are going to enjoy the hospitality of the Chicago Locals for a few days before the conductor says "All Aboard" for Seattle. We anticipate a good time, the making of many friends and gathering a fund of information that will make our time and effort well worth while. We hope this coming convention will prove the biggest and best ever held by the Brotherhood.

Fraternally,

I. T. SAUNDERS.  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 723, FT. WAYNE, IND.**

Editor:

Well, here goes for 723. I have been elected press secretary again and I will try to give you a run for your money. Well,

nominations and election of officers have come and gone and No. 723's officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Brother Frank; "Sop" Tetlow, vice president; Brother Merle "Pike" Teeters, recording secretary; Bro. Harry "Speed" Lotz, that's me, first inspector; Bro. Henry "Pork-Rhine" Wright, treasurer; Bro. Samuel "Doppy" Evans, financial secretary; Bro. Robert "Baldy" Deel, foreman; Bro. James "Squint" Cooney, second inspector; Bro. Anthony "Squirt" Offerle, Trustees, Brother Herbert, "Wheezy" Bond, three-year term; Bro. Henry "Pork-Rhine," two-year term; Bro. Guy "Angel Food" Hall, one-year term. Bro. Harry "Speed" Lotz, press secretary. We had and still have a fine bunch of officers and hope they make 723 thrive.

Bro. "Baldy" Deel had quite a bad fall July 14; dropped 30 feet in a cement alley. His hooks cut out swinging him around so that he couldn't catch himself. A guy on the pole eight feet from the ground saved him from possible injuries and broken bones when it checked his fall, but broke his safety, letting him down in the alley on his knees and face. He suffered injuries to his mouth, nose, right hand and both knees. He was pretty stiff the next day but is getting along fairly well and we hope for his speedy recovery.

Bro. John "Celina" Lorraine was supposed to swim the Celina Reservoir at Celina, Ohio, the 4th of July to win a \$100 bet. It is a nine-mile swim. He had the bet with Bro. Carl "Cyclone" Bogenschutz but at midnight, July 3, 1925, he was struck by an automobile at Wayne and Barr Streets and pretty badly injured, having a large gash cut in his head, and bruising his body and legs pretty badly; he has been off duty for two weeks and may be off longer. The swim was cancelled. Some of the Brothers hint that he got hit on purpose to save his \$100, but I don't think so because he wouldn't bet that much money if he couldn't make the swim. It was purely the hand of fate that interfered.

Bro. "String Bean" Charles Schnitzler is on his vacation. He is spending it sawing wood to get in shape for his work when his vacation is up. We had two awfully bad storms here on Saturday, July 11, inflicting a lot of damage. The boys all had a good workout; quite a number of transformers burnt out and poles and wires fell down. We got cleaned up Sunday a. m. at 10.30 after working all night, when another one let go on July 12, 12.30 p. m. and it was

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the same story over again. We worked all afternoon up to 12 midnight and then didn't have all the trouble cleaned up; finished on Monday.

Bro. "Baldy" Deel and Bro. Erwin "Chunky" Stout spent their vacation at Lake James and Snow Lake respectively and report a large catch of the finny tribe. It sounded as if they stretched it a little bit, but we didn't argue with them at all as the devil loves a good liar.

The Angel of Death stretched its hand into Brother Warren and Lyman Firestine's family, taking their mother away July 5. The Brothers all extend their sympathy to them in their sorrow.

Bro. "Sop" Tetlow has a baby boy all his own and he calls him Jimmie after the driver on his truck; he says the boy is going to be a hiker when he grows up but the boys all hope he doesn't look like "Jerry."

Bro. Carl "Rushem" Maynard has become a full-fledged line gaffer since I last saw you, hence the name "Rushem." Bro. Charles "Doc" Hadley is back from the east and is working for the city at present, splicing cable for the Fire Department. Say, I almost forgot Bro. Thomas "Cannon Ball" Fleming. He has had a new California top put on his Star and is going to have it repainted and get balloon tires. He thinks that Star is the best car made, but he is overlooking my famous "Humming Bird." It flies; so does the back curtain. Myself and our "Chief Grunt" Faud want to bet him the old Ford is the best, but he won't take a chance. Bro. "Antenna" Ben Dure has a sweet job. He is re-wiring and re-conduiting all of the elevations in town and is getting by fairly well. Bro. George "Shakespeare" Morrow has the fishing bug. He goes whenever he gets a chance. I told him how to catch fish and he is now doing first rate. Bro. Merle "Glen-dale" Teeters goes to the lake regularly; burns up the coffee and has a fine time playing pinocle. Bro. Melvin "Rodney" Johnson has entered the holy bonds of matrimony; he has his sweetheart Martha at Berne and is keeping her there so she can have plenty of pies and cakes baked when he comes home on Saturday. Bro. Harry "Clay-pool" Sutton has also entered the holy bonds of matrimony, getting his frau at Claypool, but he brought her to Wayne so he can see her every night. Bro. John "Skinny" Upheil has been all in for a month; says he needs a new pair of dogs. I told him to go to bed nights. Bro. Donald "Slim" Baughman has been having a lot of bad luck. He bought his wife a new Oldsmobile Sedan and she took sick shortly after and was pretty low for quite a spell, but is getting along fine now. Slim is still with the Home Phone. Our new automatic telephone system went into effect May 29 at midnight with only a few cases of trouble. Not bad for a town of 107,000 and some hundred, and still growing. Bros. Jimmy and Harry McDonald are still at the Home Phone, so are Bros. Bill Lewis and Norman Zimmerman, also Bros. Billy Miller and Ralph Bowers. We are

pretty shy on Home Phone members. We guess they would rather be out than in. Bro. Wilson "Happy" Teeters is still among the living. We guess the old buck ain't never going to kick off. He's getting more like a kid every day. Work is pretty slack here at present; we haven't been putting on anybody lately at Home or City Light but Service Company have been hiring quite a few.

Well, I got my appointment pretty late; it was July 10, so in view of the fact that we have to be in by the 25th, I wasn't able to get lined up just right, but will be there with bells on in September. Hello, "Bachie." How is everything with 210-211? Would like to hear from you. We have been keeping track of you in the WORKER. Hoping every one is O. K. I will dead end as the whistle is blowing and I don't want to work overtime.

"SPEED,"

Press Secretary Sublime.

#### L. U. NO. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.

Editor:

I have read with considerable interest, and I may add surprise, the article appearing in the June issue of the WORKER, regarding a so-called apology from L. U. No. 394, of Auburn, N. Y., to L. U. No. 840, of Geneva, N. Y.

L. U. No. 394 states that L. U. No. 840 has grossly misstated the facts of the case, and they consider such act a direct affront and attempt in a very feeble manner to justify their previous action.

Now the facts in the case are as follows: The Mr. Robinson referred to is not a Geneva contractor, but is a resident of Seneca Falls, N. Y., a town ten miles distance from Geneva, and further does not employ union men. The first intimation that L. U. No. 840 had of any trouble at Auburn was the appearance in the WORKER of the article referred to, which called the attention of the "Gold Brick Farmers" to the fact that L. U. No. 394 desired it understood that members of L. U. No. 840 could not work in their jurisdiction without reporting to the Business Agent, and upbraiding the members of No. 840 for working on unfair jobs.

Why did not the B-T. business agent ascertain the identity of the men employed on the job in question, and L. U. No. 394 communicate with No. 840 before publishing their alleged grievance in the WORKER?

Having had some experience in the labor movement in general I am of the opinion that publicity in an affair of this kind should be the last resort, and should not be resorted to until all other methods have failed.

Trusting this letter will appear in the next issue of the WORKER, and with best wishes for a bigger and better movement, I beg to remain,

F. J. BEATTY,  
B. A., L. U. No. 840,  
Box 162.

L. U. NO. 873, KOKOMO, IND.

Editor:

Dedicated to the greatest craft in the world, the best organized, in strength, and unity. Socially the most affable organization yet produced. What a fable, if it happens in that class. In one way of speaking it is, but can be made a reality, and made one of the greatest, most outstanding accomplishments by any body of men, women and children, outside of the army.

How? By the earnest devotion of every electrical worker to the cause of unionism, teaching the principles and theory and the practice, to those near you; they in turn will teach, and have great influence with others. Start with your own family first, and you, as an individual practice just what you teach. Make every effort possible to get new members, not only for your own craft but for others. Cooperate to make all unions stronger.

Make the Local a clearing house for things that should be cleared there, and see that business is transacted there, in an orderly, and precise way. Settle all questions that arise, promptly, while they are small; don't wait until they get beyond Local jurisdiction. Advertise in as many ways possible why union men should be employed, and instruct the families in such matters as to where to buy the stuff that carries the label and to accept no other. That cooperation

in turn helps the other Locals. Be ever willing to assist any project that is worthy of consideration in your community. Do this singly or as a body. This will bring more friends your way than you think. What you wish of the community, you should be willing to give. I am sure the results will be most gratifying, and worth the effort.

People have the idea that unionism is a great gun, which for bullets, shoots strikes, disorders, and unrest. By personal questioning, you will find the real cause of such an impression is that they don't know and never cared enough to listen to reason from the union man's side. A great part of the people know that a gun shoots the way it's pointed; that in most cases is true; and if held by a maniac could do lots of damage. It's also true if the Local is run loosely, and under the control of incompetent officers, in distressing times it can do a lot of damage, also it can do a lot of good. The strike, if properly handled, is the only forced way we have of settlement, and if the word injunction is not taken away from the big boss judge, we won't have that to rely on; then we must devise other methods to gain the end that the strike gained for us.

All things worth doing are being done differently each and every day. Better methods are being found to accomplish the same results. Labor in the past has been able to meet these conditions as they come, but there are more advanced methods needed now.

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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

The organization has grown on such a gigantic scale that the financial bosses are beginning to study ways to combat unionism. They try to offer something just as good, like the Company Union, the American plan, and various other schemes to keep the men out of the real union. Look what the P. C. C. C. & St. L. spent to wreck the union, thousands of dollars in money and more in equipment. Just consider for one minute, if they make such a fuss over our union why in the h--l should not I and every other union man start right then and there to organize and preach the union principle to every one who will listen?

The big boss comes at you like the discreet merchant that sold Bill the shirt. "Now, Bill, don't buy Mr. So and So's shirt as it is not a bit better than this one and don't cost but a few cents less; I'll give you a tie, collar buttons, cuff links, tie pin, all for the price I ask." Bill influenced by the wonderful offer bought the shirt, but the first darn time he put it on the back came out, so all Bill had was the accessories that were thrown in, and all the fellow has that joins the company union are the wonderful accessory promises, so be ready to pick the good from the bad and help every other man to do the same. Never give up the union cause no matter how the other fellow talks; he is never sold until he buys.

Our good old A. F. of L. is starting one of the greatest movements that demands the attention of every labor man, organize the unorganized and few of the organized. Boys, get behind this movement and push to the limit; get every member possible; open your charter for a while, do a lot of personal work and let the big boss see the results. Let's go.

On the last meeting night of the C. L. body our worthy president, Brother Lyons, was elected president of that body and Business Agent Brother Brown was elected treasurer, so it's up to the narrowbacks to keep up the good work of the C. L. body.

Had a letter from Brother Boure, "our delegate to the convention, who is in Portland," that made us all feel mighty good. He sent a fine report of the lads in Portland; said he never met a nicer bunch of fellows in his rambles than in Portland. A vote of thanks to Portland from the gang. That is what holds up the principle of the organization. Don't live for yourself alone, but branch out.

This brings to memory the sore-eyed Traveling Card. So much has already been said, that there remains little for me to say. We all know there are travelers, and that is all the word implies, there are travelers de luxe, and there are travelers by fate, and travelers by necessity. Which is which? The finger print method would be O. K. for the criminal, but how would we get the history of others? Lots of us are not registered in police stations and the rogue's gallery, and the spy is hard to find

and the beggar is easy pickin. So why not make the traveler a history of events, from the date of initiation placed in one clause, the places this man worked in others, and how long, thus keeping an unbroken chain of years. This will show how steady a man is and serve to identify him also.

Or put the traveler on the table for two weeks and see what type the man is who presents it; if not to the liking of the Local in regards to unionism, don't accept the card. Any man with a clean record will not object to such treatment.

As it is now a man hates to present his card to any Local for fear it will be turned down and that hurts. If there are no reasonable excuses it hurts more. I have known where a traveler was turned down, and the man not allowed to work at the trade, but when some d--n curber came in, he was allowed to go right to work in the same jurisdiction, and the Local didn't do one turn against it, and just laid down, instead of fighting for the union man. Why not accept the traveler's card and let this man go to work and bring that much more work under the Local jurisdiction? I personally know of such being done and when the next howling sheet came up for signatures this contractor was the first to sign it; said he never knew the difference in the men and any good union man won't object to such treatment; in case he does, it does not cost much to find him out and if he remains loyal to the order he's a darn good man to have. Now, brothers, these are just ideas of my own, you have others, let's hear them.

The line gang was kept going here on account of heavy damage by the wind storm, considerable damage done.

Well, last meeting night I went to Local, stepped into the hall, took my chair as usual, rubbed my eyes, pinched myself and found I was all there and awake. This is what I saw, every member present, every officer present and in proper place, and eight old used-to-be members up for reinstatement, and every curb stoner waving an application with the required \$10 with same and the secretary told me there was \$1,500 in the bank and we had no bills. Just as I was going to make a motion to have a big feed and smoker the recording secretary fell off his chair and kindly asked me to wake up. It's only a president's dream. Part of this is true, all is possible, but seldom happens.

A certain stock boy we know was checking a bunch of lamps just received and among the shipment there happened to be some 32 volt lamps and he found a box of these broken and decided to test the balance; taking them to a 110 volt test socket, proceeded to testing. After testing three boxes he went to the manager and said he thought it a good idea to send the darn things back as they only made a good light for a little while. Talk of ivory. Why go to Africa?

Seems funny how a little monkey business down in Tennessee causes such a stir when there are greater things to be done, but some people like to talk of things they know little about and like publicity and that's one way to get it. If all the time and expense were put to some good cause, it might be the means of making some few happier, but that wouldn't cause so much notoriety.

Now, brothers, one and all who read the WORKER, I'll warn you the only way to get rid of this stuff I put out is that so many other Locals get a letter in that I won't have enough room only to say greetings, and if it happens that way the gang won't kick.

Attend your Local and cast your vote, as every good brother should do, and if you don't, sound never a note that they tried to pull one over on you.

Dead ended in sympathy with the printer.

DUTCH,  
Local No. 873.

### L. U. NO. 944, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Well, this time Local No. 944 has given me something to write about. I mentioned some time ago that we had a municipal light and power job here that was not very well organized. To remedy this we lowered our initiation fee of twenty-five dollars to seven dollars for a period of thirty days and we are getting results.

We have taken in about thirty new members and have a number of applications signed up with many more promised.

The boys who have come in seem to be good, militant workers and are fast inducing the others on the job to join.

We now have a larger attendance at our meetings and we seldom adjourn before eleven o'clock instead of nine o'clock, as we used to do.

We have drawn up a new wage scale and are opening negotiations with the power company and the City Light, and with the spirit that the boys are entering into it I think we have every reason to expect success.

J. V. McDONALD,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 968, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Editor:

I will drop you all a line to let you know we are still alive and plugging away, even if it has been very hot.

We have been working on our first agreements. We have effected verbal agreements from two of our three main contractors with practically everything we asked for from all of them. We think this is pretty good for an eight months' old Local, don't you? We are still after them for a signed agreement and we hope to have it signed before another year rolls by.

# Railroad Men Read This—

GOODWEAR Chicago, Inc.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:  
For about 20 years I followed the railroad business on the Southern Pacific in the capacity of telegrapher, brakeman and conductor. I thought I couldn't live unless I had a regular pay day. Finally I became physically unable to railroad any longer. I rested for about two months and this gave me time for thought. I finally decided to get your selling equipment and try it. I'll never work for a salary again. Although I had never sold anything before taking up the GOODWEAR Line I have made twice as much money as when I worked for the railroad. I would have made even more had my health permitted me to work full time.  
I am my own boss and my earning capacity is limited only by my own efforts. I have made good in spite of adverse conditions I've had to go up against. I have found that the GOODWEAR Line and the one price plan appeal instantly. I have never received better treatment in my life than I have from you people and I highly appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,  
John E. Smith, A. .... Calif.



### You have read Mr. Smith's letter.

If you are not satisfied with your present line of work and the money you are making, and would make a change if the right opportunity offered—or if you would like to keep on in your present occupation but add to your present income, here is the opportunity—the self-same opportunity that enabled Mr. Smith to get his results.

We make a line of men's tailored-to-order clothes which we sell to the consumer for the one low price of \$31.50. These clothes are Union Made. They are in every respect equal in quality to the clothes generally sold for \$50.00 or more. We sell these clothes only through special sales representatives. We pay these men liberal commissions and cash bonuses. So that men who really work and produce can enjoy incomes with us that many a business man would envy.

In his letter above, Mr. Smith states that he doubled his income even though he was without selling experience at the start and could work only part time because of poor health. We say to you, that no matter who you are, you can do as well as Mr. Smith—or even better, if you are in position to give your full time and effort to our proposition.

Experience isn't necessary. As Mr. Smith tells you, he had none when he started. And yet, he was successful from the very start, as most of our men are.

The same outfit we gave to Mr. Smith we're prepared to give to you, and the same training and co-operation that made it possible for him to get his results. And if you work earnestly, steadily, and conscientiously, you will succeed not merely in earning a fine income from the very start, but what is even more important, you will build up a permanent business that will grow bigger and better and more profitable with each passing year.

If you are looking for an opportunity such as we here describe, and if you are the type of man we want, let us hear from you. Sign and mail the coupon, or better still write us a letter and tell us about yourself. In reply, we will give you the full facts about us and our proposition. Address Dept. 774.

**GOODWEAR Chicago, Inc.**  
West Adams Street at Peoria, Chicago

Please send me the full facts concerning your proposition without obligation to me. (774)

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

Working conditions are nothing extra just now, but we think they will get better soon. There are three new school buildings under construction at present while other work is pretty slow. We have all members working at present, but none are covered up with work.

We have a new factory locating here this fall which will help things through the winter. This is the Viscose plant which manufactures an imitation silk. It will be a \$10,000,000.00 plant and employ about four or five thousand persons. It will be built in two units, one of which will start as soon as a railroad spur is laid. Every little bit helps and maybe when "Bachie" of L. U's. 210 and 211, comes through here again on a B. & O. "Rattler" he will not recognize the place.

Well this is the end of a rainy day so I will sign off until next month.

W. V. ARCHER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. 1147, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Editor:

There are two things that will persist in rolling around. One is time to pay union dues, and the other is the time for this blooming letter to be written. But both have to be attended to, so I suppose there isn't any use in beefing.

Not much news around here. Brother Frank Newman "yumped his yob" as maintenance man and Brother Rohdestien was put on in his place. Looks now as if Brother Jarozinski will be given a whirl at the job. Here is a good illustration of the benefit of the I. B. E. W. After there had already been an outside, non-union man hired for the job, the grievance committee stepped in and asked that this job be given to a union man, with the result that a union man got

the job. Not so bad, is it? At the same time the committee went in, they also made a howl about a green kid helper being put on as an assistant, and then doing electrician's work under the foreman's supervision. This was also remedied. In these small, almost imperceptible ways the local is making itself into an organization. To be sure, there are still the fellows who think that all the union is for is to strike or get them a raise whenever they feel a little broke, but they, along with the fellows who won't attend meetings, are becoming scarcer.

Dibelka, we haven't heard any anguished cries from those innocent little biddies of yours as they walk to the guillotine to be prepared for the chowder. Get a couple crows and boil them for Anthover and Holstrum. They don't know what chicken tastes like anyhow and it would be a shame to waste a good Leghorn that way. Say chicken to some of those guys and they stretch out their necks so far that an average chicken would be worn out on the way down.

In the local paper tonight there was an ad, thusly:

"Bricklayers, you can get steady work in Milwaukee, Wis.—Open Shop Employers Association." I wonder if there is any bricklayer damn fool enough to go there and scab. I bet if there was one he'd have a belly the color of a dandelion.

Brother Anthover, our treasurer, has a new Dodge. We won't send a delegate to the convention this year. No money in the treasury. Well, must saw off and run some threads on the pillow, I guess.

The guys all bull me about using this magazine to advertise my dogs, but just because I raise the best cocker spaniels in this part of the country is no sign I'm always looking for free advertising. Well, more next month.

S. W. BRAMBLE,  
Press Secretary.

All our individual and collective responsibilities and duties to our fellow-beings should be constantly impressed upon all minds. More and more we should come to understand that we are our brother's keeper, and that a State is great in proportion to the opportunities which it affords its citizens to become healthy, useful, happy human beings.

A new will has come into the world—not a will to power, but a will to service. Everywhere, I feel, there is a growing desire to restore, to rehabilitate, to reclaim, and to promote better living for all men. It seems to me we Americans are foreordained to lead in humanitarian enterprises. We are prosperous, we are bubbling over with youthful energy and optimism. We can, if we are so minded, roll back the clouds of calamity which overshadow the world. We can keep the torch of service bright in every land.

What nobler tribute could be paid to the memory of the young men of America who died for world freedom? Friendship and cooperation between nations are the most effective barriers to war. Knowledge and sympathy travel like light, and make all the common roads of the earth safe for everybody to walk in unafraid. An international association for the prevention of disease and the conservation of health would be a long step towards creating the thing we hope for out of the travesty we call civilization.

—HELEN KELLER.

# THIS MAGAZINE

A national publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the Electrical Workers of the United States.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare everywhere.

**JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS &  
OPERATORS**

**Machinists Building**

**Washington**

**District of Columbia**

# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF JULY

L. U.	NUMBERS	
1	414243	414273
1	223936	224142
2	306751	306795
2	152871	153000
3	45414	50274
4	192112	192155
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5	149201	149250
6	228751	230250
6	230251	
7	771770	771892
8	740895	740913
9	267091	267750
9	177751	178110
13	507726	507750
13	261751	261761
15	129081	129111
17	288001	288100
17	190921	197250
18	282821	283034
20	138006	138120
21	322994	323002
22	190131	190218
26	250641	250844
27	78115	78132
28	764987	765407
29	263568	263574
31	172667	172687
32	700310	700315
33	584951	584975
34	149686	149739
35	746503	746605
36	17736	17770
37	239251	239291
37	514035	514050
39	214711	214878
40	185571	185715
41	141591	141750
41	264001	264048
42	725763	725775
43	125569	125719
44	737878	737894
45	743023	743047
46	521892	521962
48	188591	188790
50	394696	394750
51	400789	400800
51	6901	6915
52	136142	136500
52	249751	249916
53	749399	749466
54	441082	441097
55	101494	101522
56	247501	247603
56	738744	738750
58	302251	302909
58	687761	688050
59	199091	199340
60	175871	175934
62	259528	259555
66	267751	267850
66	781001	781050
67	198605	198633
68	830490	830505
69	650821	650830
72	110578	110592
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75	7208	7211
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78	232453	232467
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83	227467	227729
84	124273	124500
84	243001	243143
86	82841	82990
87	50874	50883
88	395678	395700
88	839551	839556

L. U.	NUMBERS	
89	166778	166782
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94	7510	7520
96	836562	836654
98	294751	294840
98	671641	672300
99	212387	212553
100	460519	460540
101	329776	329786
102	117614	117750
102	144751	144822
103	208621	209610
104	131566	131923
106	70321	70443
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109	1266	1275
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113	203188	203212
114	423677	423682
116	95869	95937
117	423456	423510
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124	287251	287528
124	225453	225750
125	234279	234830
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129	408503	408515
130	195097	195341
131	269261	269266
133	835997	836011
134	273751	273858
134	276131	276332
134	100545	161250
134	155511	155699
135	635832	635847
136	245305	245375
137	215261	215277
139	121707	121747
140	837178	837235
141	350998	351000
141	298501	298523
143	122322	122342
145	104714	104790
146	223325	223329
150	2228	2235
151	182511	182688
153	198236	198272
154	84674	84681
155	417312	417321
156	2551	2595
159	805615	805654
161	10996	11004
163	146431	146520
164	137774	137958
169	136455	136480
172	674238	674258
173	405256	405271
176	221318	221336
177	426771	426809
178	380173	380185
179	305501	305510
180	270423	270436
181	145691	145782
183	118969	118977
184	815646	815659
185	237014	237034
186	293046	293054
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187	8101	8113
191	4857	4880
192	682633	682660
193	802616	802651
194	97927	98003
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196	5144	5165
197	845397	845400
197	10801	10810

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210	130012	130070
211	737330	737410
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215	740066	740025
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219	455529	455557
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224	85085	85123
226	268354	268382
227	200015	200017
229	200645	200652
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255	201471	201481
256	593324	593353
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259	141890	141951
261	834424	834450
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262	537997	538036
263	8719	8741
267	116000	116009
268	376065	376083
269	74685	74730
271	823386	823409
273	418939	418950
275	61661	61672
276	705523	705533
277	213001	213009
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279	833938	833964
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285	411589	411600
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290	691830	691890
291	187586	187605
292	236441	236645
294	9916	9920
295	414540	414554
296	497876	497892
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298	705066	705077
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313	356369	356376
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318	734937	734966
320	613215	613216
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321	6001	6020



# WORKERS AND OPERATORS

687

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339	522429 522435
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347	222864 222948
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349	416454 416634
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351	841051 841070
352	137183 137223
353	728205 728260
356	373691 373725
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369	635405 635516
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374	358957 358971
375	745276 745289
376	422124 422214
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393	731370 731378
394	388991 389014
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408	656277 656305
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413	232536 232580
415	144 161
416	667118 667128
417	421976 421990
418	67196 67241
426	386307 386325
428	174104 174126
429	425618 425638
430	711 786
431	9306 9328
434	601238 601230
435	606651 606685
437	133844 133930
439	833701 833709
443	734036 734046
444	429422 429439
449	183845 183867
452	76971 76995
456	95265 95300
457	759531 759533
458	4268 4281
460	568189 568193
461	176155 176172
463	65423 65485
465	222041 222105
466	82100 82150
467	515709 515721
468	295925 295932
470	839251 839260
470	56396 56400
471	835981 835998
474	79167 79227
477	716909 716986
481	827494 827511
488	113528 113587
490	80480 80486
492	690070 690116
493	584301 584335
500	186226 186306
501	144153 144204
503	120908 120945
504	136585 136619

L. U.	NUMBERS
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509	400320 400329
513	354482 354483
514	197431 197500
515	630854 630864
517	4534 4545
520	202574 202590
522	258757 258823
525	838051 838099
527	225869 225903
528	783732 783761
529	7815 7832
532	3430 3485
533	537535 537539
535	175085 175137
536	689308 689347
537	286886 286902
540	440794 440825
544	316801 316829
551	399586 399600
551	290251 290273
556	90926 90932
558	403443 403454
560	701261 701283
561	545511 545620
564	519363 519382
567	594231 594285
568	249001 249100
568	612781 613014
569	106050 106146
570	505642 505645
574	226542 226575
575	246755 246787
578	838740 838816
579	830609 830636
580	416237 416241
581	115842 115890
583	526613 526658
591	428236 428275
584	271758 272662
587	242278 242299
588	673795 673800
588	238501 238540
593	263134 263144
594	265221 265234
596	386998 387000
596	842851 842868
599	329782 329796
602	100562 100572
609	597459 597469
610	614113 614125
613	840498 840545
617	305251 305300
617	620525 620550
624	430924 430941
625	543206 543302
627	570597 570609
629	572317 572339
630	353305 353311
631	556486 556507
636	438740 438760
638	776450 776492
640	439870 439879
641	419343 419354
642	770033 770057
646	820296 820298
647	601877 601879
648	615227 615265
649	719340 719378
651	366461 366467
653	365573 365584
659	540489 540502
660	732081 732123
661	428472 428479
664	555203 555226
666	128340 128427
668	26875 26888
669	402310 402333
675	723776 723820
677	742320 742332
679	54863 54867
680	606580 606590
681	806004 806018
683	426999 427010
685	405596 405600
685	405901 405909
686	732559 732575
688	719774 719791
689	565567 565570
691	415457 415470
694	140643 140774

L. U.	NUMBERS
695	429795 429855
696	80576 80656
697	712740 712740
698	381843 381844
701	99149 99200
702	178942 179000
702	179001 179204
704	653909 653927
705	439385 439394
710	438936 438941
711	104133 104197
712	439523 439551
716	66531 66750
716	282001 282070
717	772636 772694
719	839851 839883
719	398399 398400
722	357822 357824
732	582243 582275
734	741840 741896
735	585648 585661
743	252001 252020
744	46420 46421
746	403157 403173
750	1521 1539
756	387397 387406
757	633960 633964
762	438067 438080
764	431730 431733
767	62875 62877
768	374952 374963
770	436598 436623
771	330191 330196
774	820269 820290
781	420738 420744
783	837455 837485
784	440178 440200
787	126626 126640
791	425831 425842
793	358459 358473
794	625842 625857
797	618092 618136
798	823936 823948
809	651465 651477
811	5432 5438
817	84477 84559
819	833562 833573
820	402382 402390
825	425203 425212
838	435674 435692
840	244501 244514
840	524848 524850
850	429996 430010
855	430617 430632
857	587100 587100
857	240001 240004
858	139569 139625
862	831561 831585
863	404654 404670
864	401103 401132
865	114270 114341
868	696227 696231
870	775348 775395
873	231068 231083
875	392246 392257
879	830609 830643
883	435332 435342
885	139205 139210
890	72268 72272
892	407887 407900
902	287862 287955
907	830921 830932
910	177673 177714
914	67410 67431
918	407650 407670
919	714553 714555
920	834777 834796
929	387771 387775
931	862261 862266
937	836879 836942
944	698948 699005
948	24633 24640
953	655485 655500
956	832700 832714
958	595025 595035
968	437811 437825
969	417431 417441
971	393424 393429
987	402072 402081
990	831195 831200
991	621488 621497

L. U.	NUMBERS	
995	97230	97269
996	775488	775490
1002	183128	183162
1016	414657	414658
1021	387219	387222
1024	59427	59465
1025	578790	578795
1029	427249	427251
1032	415029	415036
1036	632689	632693
1045	279894	279902
1047	435151	435167
1054	384427	384434
1065	397839	397842
1072	412948	412966
1086	321664	321682
1087	391619	391625
1091	163881	163891
1097	373940	373965
1099	396949	396960
1101	458987	458992
1105	87802	87807
1108	423985	423994
1118	86349	86383
1125	401160	401162
1131	6621	6631
1143	974	981
1145	311605	311608
1147	134085	134107
1150	871051	871060
1151	459558	459569
1154	819862	819907
1156	132494	132611

**MISSING**

6	228771-229920.
98	794761-770.
101	329763-775.
177	426804-808.
178	380174.
192	682644.
211	737360.
218	248282.
219	455551-555.
238	127770.
261	261016, 019-021, 082.
	093, 121-124, 159-169,
	171-176.
285	10521.
305	540292.
376	422195.
382	219826.
426	386306.
471	835997.
474	79224-79226.
536	689343-345.
544	316822.
561	545594-605, 607-619.
578	838815.
580	416238.
697	712706-739.

L. U.	NUMBERS	
705	439392.	
768	474955.	
783	837454.	
797	618116-120.	
920	834795.	
1045	279901.	
<b>VOID</b>		
3	45558.	566, 45651.
	45933.	46003, 46559.
	46655.	46972, 47037.
	47521.	47737, 48191.
	48484.	48704, 48750.
	49190.	49193, 49265.
	49301.	49334, 49593.
	49687.	49883.
5	260576.	
6	229956.	
7	771812.	
17	197092.	
22	190201.	
36	17760.	
37	239290.	
39	214816.	
48	188727.	
50	394706, 729.	
56	247598-600.	
58	687883.	302375-377.
	418, 499, 891.	
59	190111-120.	
80	400071.	
83	227579, 690.	
84	243056.	
102	144764.	
108	399716, 731.	
120	677780.	
122	181348, 351.	
124	225461-462.	
125	234585.	
151	182511, 535.	
186	293047.	
219	455539-540.	
237	437483.	
245	735957.	
246	69303, 320.	
261	834314.	
269	74723.	
279	833940.	
296	497882, 884.	
309	270142, 154, 246.	
323	81373, 81411.	
325	832384-394, 396, 400.	
326	831957.	
343	353780, 798.	
347	222923, 942.	
349	416626.	
351	841063-065, 069-070.	
356	373700.	
382	219790.	
383	224252.	
405	140909, 911.	

L. U.	NUMBERS	
115	157.	
418	67210.	
429	425019.	
435	606651.	
437	133895.	
458	4276.	
465	222051, 087.	
470	839254-255.	
474	79209.	
525	838074, 078.	
532	3458.	
561	545535.	
568	612806-807.	
584	271779, 272147, 354,	
	586.	
641	419344.	
683	427006-010.	
688	719775.	
695	429797.	
770	436600.	
783	837456, 484.	
791	425831.	
797	618114.	
819	833570.	
838	435679.	
855	430628.	
902	287889.	
907	830927.	
1024	59463-59464.	
1025	578791.	
1045	279896.	

**PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED**

104	131500-564.
238	127716.
229	200641.
261	834314, 354-355, 400-402, 404-406, 408, 410.
317	534571-579.
416	667114-115.
536	689303-305.
561	545494-509.
578	838735.
746	408154-155.
869	565562-565.
1125	401149.

**BLANK**

79	148026-040.
163	146508-520.
211	737410.
347	222948.
353	728240.
581	115846, 887-890.

**PREVIOUSLY LISTED RECEIVED BUT VOID**

791	425780-425811.
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July 17, 1906

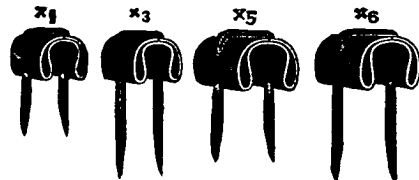
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be driven.

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4 SIZES

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—Constitution of International  
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